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THE DE JONG COCOA,
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The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

FROM NAPLES Lady H. writes—

"I shall be much obliged if you will send me a Colour-card. I sent to England lately some small tins of your Electric Green and Coral Pink Enamel for the room in which I am, and I am so delighted with the result that I wish to order some more. The Enamel sold in gallon tins of 1 lb. 12 oz. and 1 lb. 6 oz. and other colours."

THE ORIGINAL OF THIS IS AT
ASPINALL'S
ENAMEL WORKS,
PECKHAM, LONDON.
TINT CARDS SENT GRATIS.
Tins 1s. 6d. and 2s., post free.

ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the
G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1888.

110, STRAND.—No. 330.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.

Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 3.—The *Norve* today publishes a reply to the statement recently made by the German *Mittler Wochenblatt* in the respective military position of Russia and Germany. This reply, which is said to emanate from a well-known Russian military authority, defends the accuracy and sincerity of the exposition of the situation which previously appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and in the opinion of the *Norve* represents a more accurate and true state of affairs at least in the eyes of the German public. The article concludes as follows: "Russia does not want an inch of German territory, but, at the same time, will not cede one inch of her own. Animated by a profound love for peace, we do not conceal the fact that we are making defensive preparations. So long as Germany remains quiet, she will not be threatened with attack from our quarter."

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

BERLIN, February 2.—The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a telegram from San Remo to-day stating that Sir Morell Mackenzie has received a letter from Professor Virehow, in which the latter declares that in spite of the most minute investigation and the care taken by him that any unfavourable indications should not escape his notice, he has discovered nothing of a serious character in the particles from the Crown Prince's throat examined by him.

According to a private telegram from San Remo, the Queen told Sir M. Mackenzie, before the latter left England, that her Majesty intended to make a short visit to San Remo, but that she would not reside there.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

CAPTURE OF BULGARIAN INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, February 3.—The semi-official *Freemantel* publishes intelligence from Sofia, stating that forty-one insurgents forming part of a band which had assembled on the Turkish frontier and were preparing to cross into Roumelia with the object of instigating a revolt in the districts of Bourgas and Eski Zagra, have been taken prisoners by the Turkish authorities and conveyed to Adrianople.

THE AMERICANS AND IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to study the question of restricting immigration, has brought a report suggesting that the matter should be referred to the law of supply and demand. The Chamber to-day adopted this report.

THE CONTROL OF PUBLIC-HOUSE LICENSES.

A large deputation of licensed victuallers waited on Mr. Ritchie, president of the Local Government Board, on Friday morning, to protest against the control and granting of licenses transferred from the Justice of the Peace to an elective body. Mr. Ritchie assured the deputation that whatever changes the Government made the interests involved, financial and otherwise, of the publicans, would be considered, and he hoped provided for. Upon the question whether licenses should be continued with the justices, or be transferred to another body, the Government agreed as to the impartiality, ability, and disinterestedness with which the matter had been dealt with by the existing authorities. He thought it would be impossible that such an important administrative power should be continued in the hands which now exercised it. The Government certainly did not intend to complicate the bill with any general dealing with the Licensing Law.

A LONDON BURGLAR SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

Albert Harding, 20, described as a clerk, pleaded guilty before Mr. Justice Hawkins, at the Central Criminal Court on Friday, to breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Ebenezer Lucas, and stealing a watch and other articles value £10, and a silver chain, &c.; also to breaking and entering the dwelling-house of William Chaffers, with intent to steal, and not guilty to maliciously wounding Police-constable Langford. Prisoner was tried on the third count. The evidence showed that he was caught coming out of a house in Kenilworth-road, Kilburn, on the night of the 1st of January last. He struck Langford on the head with a jemmy, which was found lying near, inflicting two serious wounds. The divisional surgeon said that the constable was still seriously ill, and that it was not unlikely he would be permanently blind.—Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, the judge remarking that if Langford died, prisoner might still be tried for wilful murder. On the prisoner being removed the judge handed Langford a presentment made by the grand jury expressing commendation at his courageous conduct, in which his lordship said he cordially concurred, and further ordered him to be given a reward of £10.

A TAILOR'S DUEL.

According to the ancient adage, it takes nine tailors to make one man. The courage of the corporation has however, just been vindicated at St. Etienne, France, though in a very tragical manner. On Tuesday night a Paris correspondent, a tailor attached to the local Lyce, who had been enjoying himself out of doors in company with one of the men servants, on returning to the establishment suggested that they should pretend to fight a duel, just for the fun of the thing. The two men, who had been visiting some of the *cabarets* of the town, were in high spirits, and the servant at once accepted the challenge. The tailor, who provided himself with his largest pair of scissors, soon put himself into position opposite his adversary, who had taken up a foil; but this "duel" soon had a sad ending. After a few passes the servant fell to the ground pierced in the heart by the scissors of the tailor, who is now in a state of remorse.

On Friday at the Lambeth Police Court, Henry A. F. Huchee, giving an address in Harford-road, was committed for trial on a charge of having obtained from Messrs. Atkinson and Co., furniture, Westminster Bridge-road, blankets and other articles, value £4 6s. 9d. by means of false pretences.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SALFORD.

A Whole Family Murdered.

On Friday morning a shocking discovery was made in Salford. For some six months past a house, 143, Garfield-street, Trafford-road, has been occupied by a man named Samuel Hill Derby, with his wife and six children. Derby is a son of Mr. Alexander Derby, formerly a well-known grocer in Salford, but who has been retired from business for some years past, the business (which is a wholesale one) being carried on by another son. Samuel Hill Derby was by profession a chemist and druggist, but had been in failing health for some time. About twelve months ago he went to reside with a well-to-do uncle in Ireland; but on the death of his uncle, some six months afterwards, he came back to Salford, and had since then, with his wife and family, lived at the house in Garfield-street. The uncle, it is said, left behind him considerable property, and he was one of the legatees under the will. Latterly, however, Derby had been in a low, desponding way, owing, it is said, to his bad state of health, and he had also an idea that, in relation to his uncle's estate, he was not being rightly dealt with. It is, however, stated that there was no foundation for this suspicion. Since his return from Ireland, Derby had not been in business, and his neighbours say that he was a quiet, sober, well-conducted man. His father, Mr. Alexander Derby, on Thursday night went to the house in Garfield-street to see, as was his usual custom, how the family were getting on. He found the front door locked, and on looking through the keyhole he saw the key was missing. From this he concluded that the family must be out, and returned to his own house in Monmouth-street, which is near to Garfield-street. About half past eight o'clock on Friday morning Mr. Alexander Derby went again to the house, and knocked loudly at the front door, but received no answer. He then went round to the back, and by means of a ladder got up to the bed-room window. He there saw lying in bed, as if asleep, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ann Derby, and two of the younger children. He knocked at the window thinking to arouse them, and at last he was forced to the conclusion that they must be dead. Without further delay he despatched a messenger to the Regent-road Police Station, and in a few minutes Police-constables Smith and Shipway arrived at the house. The latter officer effected an entrance by getting through the back bed-room window. A shocking spectacle met his gaze. Lying in bed were the two young children of the man Derby, with his wife between them. They were all dead, and the bodies were cold. Going into the front bed-room he found four other children lying lengthwise on an iron bedstead, covered with the bed clothes, and they also appeared to be asleep. A more careful examination revealed the fact that they also were dead. He then went downstairs, and found the father of the family lying on his left side in the kitchen, on a sofa which had been drawn in front of the fire-grate. He was also dead, and the body was rigid. It is presumed that Derby first poisoned his wife and six children as they lay asleep in bed, and that he then committed suicide by poisoning himself. In the front bed-room a teaspoonful of milk-like fluid, as if poison had been administered, it must have been at once quick and deadly in its effects, as there were no appearances, either upstairs or down, of any struggle having taken place. Derby being a chemist by profession, would be aware of the most deadly poisons, and a large number of chemical and drug bottles were found in the cupboard downstairs. Derby is a man about 35 years of age, and his wife is a few years his senior. The names and ages of the children are—Glady's, 7; Florence Helena, 5; Clara Elizabeth, 7; Frederick Cecil, 9; Harold Percy, 11; and Ernest Llewellyn, 13.

£500 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench on Friday, Captain Weston obtained a verdict for £500 damages for wrongful dismissal of himself and for libel and scandal respecting his wife from Mrs. Hamilton Dunbar Tennant, of London and Lanarkshire, a lady of property, in whose service the plaintiff was dismissed. The plaintiff resided in the house of the defendant, a widow and an invalid, until he got married. It was alleged that the defendant wrote telegrams and uttered words imputing immoral conduct to plaintiff's wife. The defendant said if she uttered the words she must have done so while suffering from acute mania, and she withdrew all imputations.

A QUESTION OF "NATIVE" OYSTERS.

Mr. Justice Stirling, sitting in the Chancery Division, gave judgment on Friday on the decision brought by the Free Fishers' and Dredgers' Company, of Whitstable, to restrain Mr. Elliott, the purveyor at the New Law Courts, from selling as Whitstable native oysters any oysters not supplied to him by the plaintiff company.—His lordship held that the defendant, though entitled to sell oysters not supplied to him by the plaintiffs as "Whitstable" oysters, was not entitled to sell or advertise them as "Whitstable" oysters. His lordship, thereupon granted an interim injunction.

UNCOMFORTABLE QUARTERS FOR CASUALS.

William Potter, 30, a decent-looking and educated man, was charged at the Hampton Petty Sessions with refractory conduct and wilfully breaking the door and window of a casual ward at the Staines workhouse. He was admitted as a tramp at night on January 28th, and was locked in a cold cell with a plank bed, receiving six ounces of bread and some cold water for food. He was told that he would be locked in the cell until Tuesday morning, and he was kept there all day on Sunday with no occupation and no opportunity of exercise, permission even to attend the service in the workhouse being refused by the guardians. As the master would not let the prisoner out, he tried to force his way from the cell.—Sir John Gibbons, the chairman, strongly condemned the inhumanity of the guardians in causing men to be locked in cold cells like criminals all day on Sunday, and the bench unanimously determined to send a remonstrance on the subject to the guardians. At the same time they held that the conduct of the prisoner could not be justified, and he was committed for fourteen days' hard labour.

The Salmon fishing season in the Severn opened on Thursday, and several fine fish were taken near Worcester. The price asked was 2s. 6d. per pound per fish.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Austro-German Treaty.

Bismarck's Warning to Russia.

The text of the Austro-German treaty of defensive alliance concluded on October 7, 1879, was published on Friday night simultaneously in Berlin, Vienna, and Pesth, for reasons which the *Reichsanzeiger* (official Berlin Gazette) explains in an introductory note as follows: "The Governments of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy have determined to publish their treaty of alliance, in order to put an end to the doubts as to its purely defensive objects which are entertained in various quarters, and which are made to serve diverse purposes. The policy of both the allied Governments is guided by the desire to preserve peace, and obviate breaches thereof to the best of their ability. They are convinced that the divulgence of the content of their treaty of alliance will dispel every doubt on the subject, and therefore they have resolved to publish it. It consists of a formal preamble, and three articles, as under:—

"Article I.—If, contrary to the hope and against the sincere wish of both the high contracting parties, one of the two Empires should be attacked by Russia, then the high contracting parties bind themselves to assist each other with the entire military powers of their Empires, and, accordingly, only to conclude peace by common agreement.

"Article II.—Should one of the high contracting parties be attacked by another Power (other than Russia) then the other high contracting party hereby binds itself not only to assist the assailant of its high ally, but also at least to observe an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards its high co-party. But if, nevertheless, in such an event the attacking Power should be supported by Russia, whether in the form of active co-operation or by military measures involving measures to the attacked, then the obligation of mutual assistance with full military power, stipulated for in Article I. of this treaty, shall in this case immediately come into force, and then, also, the military operations of both the high contracting parties shall be conducted in common, until they conclude a peace in common.

"Article III.—In consideration of its pacific character, and in order to obviate all misunderstanding, this treaty shall be kept secret by the high contracting parties, and be communicated to a third power by agreement of both sides only, and on the strength of a special understanding. In view of the sentiments expressed by the Emperor Alexander on the occasion of the (Imperial) meeting at Alexandrov (in the beginning of September, 1879), both the high contracting parties surrender themselves to the hope that the armaments of Russia will in reality not prove to be menacing to them, and for the present, therefore, they have no occasion to make a communication (on the subject to Russia) but should this hope, contrary to expectation, turn out to be erroneous, then the high contracting parties would look upon it as a duty of loyalty to give the Emperor Alexander, confidentially, at least, to understand that they would consider an attack against one of them as directed against them both. In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries have hereunto affixed their signatures and seals."

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Deputation to the Premier.

A deputation of Irish landlords waited on Lord Salisbury on Friday afternoon to lay before the Government the views expressed at the recent Irish Landlords' Convention in Dublin. In introducing the deputation, the Duke of Abercorn spoke of the sufferings and privations endured by the landlords owing to the recent reductions of rent, and especially complained of the insecurity and want of finality in their position. Mr. Sturges, the O'Connor Don, Sir F. W. Heygate, Colonel Lowry, Mr. Samuel Adair, and others also spoke. Lord Salisbury, in reply, considered the distress due to three causes. First to widely acting economic causes from which landlords in this country had also suffered much. Secondly it was due to the lawlessness and disturbance with which Ireland had been afflicted for many years. The third cause was undoubtedly the unkindness and most grievous action of the legislation which Parliament had sanctioned. As to compensation, he pointed out that this was not an ordinary case of compensation, as the sufferings were not caused by direct action or legislation. Some of the matters dealt with were in very much the same state in England. He would, in conjunction with his colleagues, give careful consideration to every individual suggestion that had been made, and would see how far it was possible to give effect to the wishes of the great body of Irish landlords, in a manner consistent with the other public interests which it was their duty to protect.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AT EALING.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., addressing his constituents at Ealing on Friday evening, said that he was glad to have made a summary use of his authority as First Lord of the Admiralty on a naval question, contrary to the opinion of the Naval Lords, in the interests of the Treasury, but he would show that the question was not a naval one, did not affect the efficiency of the Navy, and that the question of economy hardly entered into the matter. The Naval Lords were not unanimous on the matter, and two of them had never gone into the question of the salaries so as to give an opinion, and feared that divided on the point he thought it time to end the controversy and did so.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury, Mr. F. G. Helmore sued Mr. Loch, secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, for damages in respect of alleged libels contained in an advertisement and a circular. The plaintiff had been in Holloway Gaol, in default of finding securities to desist from his pertinacity in persecuting a young lady by his attentions, and after his release had started an "Association of Shepherds" accompanied by an effort to raise by 1d. subscriptions a large sum to establish a home for waifs and strays. Mr. Loch had advertised and warned persons by circular referring to these plans of the plaintiff.—The jury found for the defendant.

The severe frost and snow storms still continue in Southern Austria.

The first annual dinner and smoking concert of the warehousemen of the Island Revenue was held at the Essex Head, Essex-street, Strand, on Tuesday, when a most enjoyable evening was spent.

VIOLET CAMERON AND HER HUSBAND.

Mr. de Bensaude again in Court.

At Marylebone Police Court on Friday, David de Bensaude, described as a gentleman, of the King's Arms, Malmesbury, Wilts, was charged with wilfully damaging the area door, the kitchen shutter, and breaking five panes of glass, at 14, Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood. The person charged was set out in the charge-sheet as being Violet de Bensaude. On the prisoner being placed in the dock his wife (Miss Violet Cameron) entered the witness-box, but before giving any evidence, Mr. F. J. Green, solicitor, addressing the magistrate, said he had only just been instructed, in the absence of Mr. Bernard Abrams, who was unavoidably unable to be present to make an application for an adjournment, as he had not been sufficiently instructed in the interest of the defendant.—Mr. Cooke said he would hear what evidence the police had to give.—Police-constable Williams, 606 S, said he was in Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, at eight o'clock on Thursday night, and as he passed No. 14 he saw two gentlemen standing on the door-step. One said to the other—he did not know who it was—"I have come fifty miles to do it, and I mean to do it." The defendant was one of the men. The witness went up the road, and returned, and then one gentleman was on the pavement, and the other on the door-step.—Mr. Cooke: Did you recognise who stood on the door-step?—The witness replied that it was the defendant.—Continuing his evidence, the officer said he walked into Cavendish-place, and while speaking to a fellow-constable the servant from 14, Cavendish-road, came running up, and said the witness was wanted, as Mr. de Bensaude had broken into the house. The witness went to the house, and, finding the prisoner there, took him into custody. The windows were broken, and also the kitchen door.—Mr. Cooke: Did any one say who had broken the door and the window?—The Constable: Yes, your worship;—both the lady and the servant said it was the prisoner.—Mr. Green submitted that the prisoner was improperly in custody, as no evidence had been given showing that he was seen doing the alleged damage.—Mr. Cooke said he would not go into that matter now. He remanded the prisoner, and offered to admit him to bail in one surety of £10.

A DAUGHTER SUING HER FATHER FOR LIBEL.

Extraordinary Family Quarrel.

At Westminster County Court on Friday, before Judge Bayley and a jury, the case of Stokes v. Stokes came on for hearing. This was an action brought by Miss Laura Stokes to recover from her father the sum of £5,000 as damages for libel and slander. The action was remitted from the High Court of Justice, and came before Judge Scott at Westminster County Court on the 24th of January, on an application on the part of the defendant to stay proceedings until certain costs had been paid. The application was refused, and the case was tried on Friday. From the opening statement of counsel it appeared that the plaintiff lived with her father and mother both in London and Brighton. The libel consisted in the defendant writing letters and stating that his daughter, Laura, stole his money and pawned his goods to the amount of from £20 to £40 per week. This, the learned counsel contended, was a serious libel, for which the plaintiff should obtain a large sum as damages.—The plaintiff was called, and bore out the opening statement. She denied that she had ever stolen her father's money or pawned his goods. She said Laura Stokes to recover from her father the sum of £5,000 as damages for libel and slander. The action was remitted from the High Court of Justice, and came before Judge Scott at Westminster County Court on the 24th of January, on an application on the part of the defendant to stay proceedings until certain costs had been paid. The application was refused, and the case was tried on Friday. From the opening statement of counsel it appeared that the plaintiff lived with her father and mother both in London and Brighton. The libel consisted in the defendant writing letters and stating that his daughter, Laura, stole his money and pawned his goods to the amount of from £20 to £40 per week. 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She knew Charlie's susceptible jealousy.

and Michael she could have carried him with her

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EX. 22

(To be continued.)

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the adsorption of the dye.

The Theory of the Crime.

Some Lost Keys.

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MOM, BIG HE GET IN THE TUMB

The report that Mr. Chaplin is about

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place in which the glove is ready for immediate use. The glove is then discarded.

apiece, all goods are packed on the premises by ex-

OUR OMNIBUS.
THE POLITICIAN.

The Princess Clementine, the mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has been offered 30,000fr. on one of her son's regiments, in return for the honour of being appointed its honorary commander. Soberly wise as it is on the part of the princess, the rest of the Bulgarians must have been as savage on hearing the news as an Irish "patriot" is when he suspects that Mr. Ford is keeping back an undue proportion of dollars for himself.

It is popularly believed in the New Forest that the eclipse of the moon resulted from Sir William Harcourt's having taken a nocturnal stroll. His huge bulk wholly intercepted, it is believed, the light of Dame Luna. It is said that his tailor has a special tape to take his dimensions, the ordinary measure being far too short.

Wonders will never cease! There is actually one Separatist who, on discovering that he has sold a lie, has the grace to apologise for it. Honour to whom honour is due. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, I am glad to say, is a "biologist." "I feel very strongly," he writes to Lord Carnarvon, "that I have offended against the unwritten law and should govern political discussion and safeguard the courtesies of public life." Bravo, Herby; in spite of your pernicious bringing up, there is more hope for you than for Harcourt, Shaw Lefevre, and people of that sort.

Well, Mr. Davitt, and what else would you like? In a recent speech, this Irish worthy made it a matter of complaint against the Government that they had imprisoned "twenty women, four priests, nine members of Parliament, and two Englishmen" for breaking the law in Ireland. Quite so. And does it not show how impartially the law must be administered, when all classes of transgressors are thus made to feel the weight of its hand? Really, dear Davitt, if you go on paying these compliments to the Ministry, I shall begin to regard you as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Even the most thorough-going Tory would scarcely carry that off so far.

It is almost needless to say that the following dialogue comes from a diabolical source—in the printing press:—

Biddy: Servant is it you say? It's lady help I was, sort.

St. Peter: Oh, never mind; step in.

Biddy: An' that's heaven, is it, yer honour?

St. Peter: This is heaven.

Biddy: How many afternoons and evenings out will I have, sort?

In fancy this Biddy must have been in service in America before she went over to the majority.

Mr. Champion and Mr. Hyndman do not seem to appreciate one another very highly. Two of a trade never agree. Those who have read *Bombastes Furiosus* will remember that the one hon considered the other bore. Democratic Recusant may be a fine creed, but I should have more faith in it were its professors on equal terms instead of being at daggers drawn. Each wants to play first fiddle; hence the contests in which the public find nothing but hideous discords.

Mr. Parnell, rightly considering that any more Irish obstruction of English legislation would be likely to harm the Home Rule cause, has given orders to cease that sort of thing during the forthcoming session. But from Mr. Gladstone's standpoint, the matter necessarily presents a very different aspect. He is deeply concerned in preventing the Government from winning popularity by legislating for the needs of the people, and must, therefore, incline towards its employment. I predict, therefore, that something of a split will reveal itself in the Separatist party on the question of Parliamentary tactics. Mr. Parnell is undoubtedly the cleverer general of the two, but he does not carry the same prestige among the English members as still clings to the old Parliamentary hand.

The Indian Government has imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on imported petroleum, thus flying in the face of Free Trade. Here is an article of prime necessity for millions of people—almost as much a necessity as food. How, then, can its taxation be defended on Free Trade principles? Lord Dufferin is a Liberal, or the Gladstonites would strike pretty loudly at his wickedness in departing from their sacred fiscal creed. He is right, all the same. While the tax will not sensibly increase the selling price of petroleum, it will bring in a round sum to the Calcutta Treasury, and so save it from dangerous depletion.

I trust our Government will make note of the fact that the French Minister of Agriculture has issued a decree of boycotting against all foreigners, including Englishmen, who apply for employment in the agricultural establishments of the State. "I must impress upon you"—thus the circular runs—"not to admit into the ranks of the employees in the department under your control, whatever his claims and however unassuming the employment may be, any person who is not a Frenchman by birth or by naturalisation." Would not this harsh edict entirely justify England or any other country in boycotting French workmen? It may not be aimed at us, perhaps, but it hits us all the same.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Wednesday's Racing Calendar gave the acceptances promised last week. In the Lincolnshire Handicap fifty-one out of sixty-four are left, and the top weight being content, the weighting remains as originally fixed. The weights are raised 5lb. in the Northamptonshire Stakes, for which there are twenty acceptances out of thirty-three. In the Newmarket Crawford Plate, for which the highest weight accepted was 8st., so that the rest have been put up 12lb. There are thirty-two out of forty-nine standing in the Babraham Plate with the weights raised a pound.

Only thirteen of forty-five are out of the Grand National. Here are some important defections: Rognegart is withdrawn; St. Gallier also; and Bonnie Lassie; La Vigne, who was said to be a good thing by the "Penny Press," Brownie, a strong corner tip; and Spectrum, in whom many thought to have discovered a very likely winner.

At Epsom, the City and Suburban's total of seventy is reduced to forty-three, while only eight out of thirty-seven entered for the Metropolitan have cried ago. Another long distance, the Chester Cup, is equally fortunate with seventeen non-acceptors to forty-nine subscribers. The Kempton Jubilee Stakes has fifteen to pay ten guineas, the minor forfeit, and fifty-eight left for another twenty guineas forfeit, or forty guineas if they run.

The Intercolonial Cricket Conference have decided to adopt the rule that six balls are to be bowled to an over in all matches in New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria. At the same meeting another important resolution was carried—viz., that the Colonial Association will not give its patronage to, that is, have anything to do with any team, which is to play in the next three years. I am quite sure that most good cricketers on both sides of the Equator will be glad enough to find these tours dropped for a while.

The Nottingham people are getting up a testimonial to present to Arthur Shrewsbury on his return from the Antipodes. Subscriptions are limited to five shillings each, and the promoters have already nearly four hundred.

But when will Shrewsbury come back to Nottingham? Some of the colonial newspapers declare that he has arranged to stay and manage the football team got up on his firm's account. Others

say that he may remain in Australia for a long while as he intends to marry out there. Perhaps, after all, he will sail for the old country with the rest of the professionals' combination.

One of Mr. G. F. Vernon's professors is, it seems, already on his way back. Bates's eye has never fairly recovered from the effects of the blow inflicted while he was practising at the nets on the Melbourne Club's ground. The mishap occurred in this way. Bates was bowling to Blackham, and Brann, of Lillywhite's professional team, bowling to Newham at the adjoining net. Newham drove Brann very hard; Bates did not see the ball coming, and received a terrible blow under the right eye.

Preston North End on Monday found Sheffield Wednesday very formidable opponents, and only won by a majority of one goal, the scores at times being three goals to Preston and two to Sheffield. After all said about smallpox at Sheffield the match came off there. The association took local medical advice on the advisability of keeping to the original arrangements. After all it would perhaps have been wiser to find a different venue.

Oxford Varsity on Wednesday beat the Corinthians at Oxford by four goals to two. The losers team was not strong—for them, that is.

A good many of our professors have followed Jack Knifton's lead, and volunteered to take part in a sparring entertainment for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire at the Islington Grand Theatre.

I have several times told my friends that Smith was quite ready to match himself against Sullivan, and that there was plenty of money for our Jen. Sullivan has been doing all the talking, but those of us who know pretty well what each side wants have noticed that with all the Yankee's bounce he has never gone far in the direction of actual liberality. His latest proposals were absurd.

Answering him, Mr. Fleming, for Smith, offers to meet Sullivan and arrange a fight for £1,000 a side, or as much more as Sullivan pleases to name, the fight to take place in the latter end of May or beginning of June. It is proposed that a limited number of spectators be allowed to attend, and that as regards these each side shall send in a list from which either party may strike any to which they object. Fleming also stipulates that should any persons known to be advocates of either side, and who have been named as such, be refused spectators, the party for whom they show shall lose the fight. Sullivan's reply to this looks as though an agreement would be soon made.

Sullivan has at last gone into really hard work. For some days he has been wisely leading up to the strong training we think necessary on this side of the Atlantic. This week he has been doing long walks, and when I saw him on Tuesday and Wednesday was going the right way to work to get off all superfluous flesh, of which he has shown plenty since he began his starring tour in this country.

Mitchell is quietly forwarding himself for his engagement with the American Slogger, and is only anxious to get all arrangements properly fixed up. Mitchell relies to a great extent on his wrestling skin, and will be greatly disappointed if he does not bother the big man a great deal more than he and his friends think possible.

Jack Dempsey, who easily beat Dominic McCaffrey at Jersey City on Wednesday, will have a lot of stopping by any of the big men. I hear that if Joe Wall intends to go to America in about three months to meet Dempsey. Whoever of this pair wins will have a tough job.

Hanlan has been well treated in Sydney. A big benefit was organised for him at the Theatre, and he seems to have quite renovated himself in the colonials' good graces. His share of the railway and gate-money profits of the match with Beach came to nearly £2,000. Beach says that Hanlan is by far the best man that he ever met. If Beach is correct, Hanlan has not done so badly in his match making. He has an agreement to race Kemp for £2,000 a side, in case Kemp beats Clifford in their championship match. Clifford has fixed a trial with Hanlan for £2,000 a side, and the meeting is irrespective of the winner's good or bad luck with Kemp. Then Hanlan and Trickett are to scull at Rockhampton, Trickett's new home in Queensland, on the Fitzroy river, for £200 a side, and William Hean, the New Zealand champion, is talking about a match for £200 a side.

There is no chance of an Australian eight of amateurs coming to England in 1888, but we shall very likely see a team of them here in the following year, when they will enter for Henley Regatta and the Metropolitan, if there is such a thing by the time that they arrive.

A visit is projected by the Toronto Amateur Rowing Club. If these come as amateurs, and are amateurs, they will be well received in the old country.

Several changes have been made in the constitution of the Oxford Varsity crew. Five on Tuesday gave place to W. F. C. Holland at stroke, and there were other alterations. Cambridge has been working along steadily with the eight, who have been stroked by Gardner, till Tuesday. Then as their bowman, Symonds-Taylor was not quite the thing, his seat was filled by the Englishman, J. W. Fogg-Elliott.

I am glad to see that R. C. Lehmann has written to the Times to draw attention to the unsanitary condition of the Cam. That same is bad now, and has been very bad for a long while, as I can testify of my own experience.

The popular H. C. Schlotel, of the London Rowing Club, was on Tuesday presented with the Portsmouth Swimming Club's cup for the quarter of a mile championship. Schlotel, who comes of a good rowing and swimming family, has won this cup three years in succession.

The entries for the fifty miles walking sweepstakes are Arthur Hancock, H. Munro, John Hubbard, and Joe Scott, the New Zealanders.

After weeks of newspaper talk Howell and the Americans appear to be getting close together. Howell offered to race any two of the Americans at one and ten miles. To this Morgan replied by wanting to leave nomination of his men open till a few days before the races. Howell naturally objected to this, because he would be running all the risks of accidents, and the others none or next to none. Morgan now shows a way of getting over this unfairness. He will nominate his representatives, but make them sealed nominations.

A whole batch of billiard matches are proposed. Cook will play North, spot stroke barred, for £200 a side. McNeill has challenged Sala, who last week beat W. M. Green for the championship of Scotland; and Sala has challenged McNeill. North wants to play Peall, and Peall has challenged North.

OLD IZAAK.

The subject of the growing scarcity of perch in the tidal waters of the Thames, to which I alluded last week, is one worthy of every angler's attention, it being well, I think, if an evil is known to exist, to try and remedy it, and this cannot be done by merely stating that it does exist. The diminution in numbers of this game and handsome fish is undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the enormous loss of spawn which takes place from natural and other causes. The perch has an unfortunate habit of depositing its spawn on the branches of willows and trees which droop into the water, where it forms a most beautiful object, hanging in festoons, like braided pearls, but when the tide goes out it is left high and dry, and, of course, destroyed, or should it escape this danger, the swans seem to imagine that it is

placed there for them to feed upon, and they do feed as long as any lasts.

Nature is evidently powerless to contend against these destroying influences, and if perch fishing in the tidal waters is not to become an enjoyment of the past, artificial means must be resorted to in order to keep the supply of fish. In the younger fry carefully reared in ponds, or other water specially adapted and set apart for the purpose, before being turned out into the world, or rather into the waters, to take their chances of life and death.

The otter recently captured alive at Staines was shown at the meeting of the Richmond Piscatorial Society, on Wednesday night last, confined in a box, one side of which was guarded by wire netting. It was a very fine specimen, and parroted several of the eight roach with great relish; it has, however, since died, and been sent to Cooper's for preservation. Another large specimen of the tribe is now in Cooper's hands, weighing over thirty pounds. It was shot on the Norfolk Broads, after a desperate struggle with a big dog; in fact, had it not been for its master's gun, the dog would have come off second best.

Mr. H. J. Tibbatts writes:—I feel that the remarks in the "People" relative to the preservation of the Stork, call for some reply. Mr. Green informs me that he is quite unable to go on with it, but also states that he knows of no obstacle which should prevent any one else from carrying through to a successful conclusion the work he has inaugurated.

In consequence, Mr. E. Murphy, chairman of the renting and preservation committee, accompanied by Mr. R. Gurney, secretary, and Mr. Manning, have had an interview with one of the riparian owners (Mr. Phillips), who has given permission for notice-boards to be placed on his land, of which the following is a copy:—"Notice. This river is preserved by the Anglers' Association for free fishing. Any person found taking fish with net, spear, trimmer, or other unlawful instrument, will be prosecuted. The association will give a reward of not less than £1 to any person giving information that will lead to a conviction, or for the capture of any net. No fish may be taken of a less size than those defined by the Lea Conservancy bye laws."—Mr. Phillips, who, I believe, is a J.P., as far as his water extends. This is a right and good beginning, and Mr. Tibbatts in his last remark, and shall always be glad to hear how such a useful work is progressing.

A meeting of the committee of the Gurney Testimonial Fund was held on the 25th ult., when it was decided that the presentation, which will be a monetary one, accompanied by an illuminated address, should take place on April 30th, and the list of subscriptions will be finally closed on March 31st.

The hon. secretary of the Clapton Angling Society, writes:—"A pitiable sight, from an angler's point of view, was the exhibition for sale at Leadenhall Market yesterday of a large number of jack. Many would not scale half a pound, a very few exceeded two pounds. The fishmonger acknowledged that they were netted, so no angler is to blame. But our laws are. Surely if heavy penalties are enforced for selling game out of season, or food not fit for consumption, &c., it should also be enforced for undersized fish, &c., &c., &c. I have seen a lot of half a pound gross weight? Horror!! In my opinion a man who could partake of such a meal is only one degree removed from a cannibal, and deserves to have the first sharply pointed and stiff bone which he takes into his mouth stuck securely and firmly into his sacrificial gullet."

I am indebted to Mr. Haze for the following information:—Will you allow me to supplement your interesting note in this week's "People" about the capture of a hundredweight or more of barbel, as the result of a day's fishing, with the particulars of some notable takes, from the Thames. The Field, of September 14th, 1887, records that in the Hampton and Sunbury districts, East of Hampton, on the previous Sunday took over ten barbel, many of which weighed 5lb. and 6lb., and one 9lb., it also states that the fish were taken and raised to a degree. "Bell's Life," of August 26th, 1887, records the grand total of the barbel taken on the Thames, as the result of two days' fishing as follows:—Then there is the memorable take at Kingston, in August, 1887, of one day's fishing, from the Thames, of 100 barbel, from 4lb. to 10lb. each. Estimated weight, 500lb.

I am glad to find such an energetic body of anglers as the Watford Piscators are taking action to prevent, if possible, the continual destruction of fish in the River Colne, which is caused by the pollution of the river at the place where it flows from the Watford Steam Laundry, and hope that they may be successful in their endeavours to stop it. I also note with satisfaction that one of the Watford Piscators' rules is that "no gross weight prizes be allowed, and that all prizes be given for specimen fish only." This should be adopted by every angling society.

"Knight of the Rod" writes:—I beg to state that while fishing in a pond at Aintree last summer it came to me to wonder, and I was a complete skeleton. I should think it had at one time weighed about 4lb., as it was it did not weigh 1lb. Is it a fact that after they have done growing, they waste gradually away?

If it is a fact, I have not heard of it before. The eel in question was probably suffering from a disease peculiar to that family, of which their wasting away is a symptom. There is practically no limit to the size to which they will grow. Yarell mentions having seen two which together weighed 50lb. These were taken at Wisbeach. I intend during the close season to give descriptions (as far as my knowledge extends) of noted angling places near London, when "Knight of the Rod" will probably find the information for which he asks in the latter part of his letter.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Can doctors explain why the births of monstrosities are so common in some parts of Asia and human beings? I hardly ever take up an Indian paper without coming across a case of the sort. The latest occurs in a Madras journal, the monstrosity reported on being a child with two heads, facing one another, and four hands branching out of the shoulders. All the rest of the body was of a normal sort, and when the upper extremities were hidden no one could tell that it was not an ordinary baby. It ate only with one mouth, reserving the other for belching; but all of its four hands came into use.

An Irish friend writes me that the foxes in the Emerald Isle are having a fine time of it, owing to the stoppage of hunting by the National League. I advise Master Reynard to enjoy himself while he has the opportunity. By-and-by the farmers will be forced, in self defence, to take to vulpicide, and our sly friend will have need of all his wits to save his gallant race from extermination.

As the time is at hand when the campaign of the field naturalist begins, I would suggest to those who purvey for his wants that they should endeavour to strike out a new line. Many of the implements now sold are most clumsily constructed. Take, for instance, the dredging-net for ponds. Unless I give an order—and have to pay accordingly—I find the greatest difficulty in obtaining a strong, handy portable article, which can be carried without attracting attention and capable of being put together quickly. An ideal dredger would have a strong, closely meshed net, a wrought iron joined frame, and a handle like a fishing rod, with a line of twine or cotton distance from the bank. A simple tool enough, and yet, as I have said, very difficult to obtain.

A correspondent writes me that she—it is a lady—lately purchased two "pretty water-beetles," and put them into a small glass globe with a perforated zinc cover. Next day, only one was left.

and some fragments of the other; what had happened to the latter? From the description of the insects, I judge that they were the dread dytiscus mariae, and in that case, it is easy to explain how two became one. They are ferocious cannibals, and the survivor had, no doubt, packed his chum inside his own stomach.

The young of the dytiscus is, if possible, more bloodthirsty than his parent, whom he occasionally slaughters. He attacks almost any living thing that comes near him, even fish. I have often kept both larva and full-grown insect, and very interesting creatures they are. The larva sometimes casts his skin, which floats intact in the water. The great black water-beetle, another English species, is very different in character. He is perfectly harmless, never attacking any of the other creatures. He is larger than the dytiscus and is a shiny black all over. Like the other species, *Hydrophilus piceus*, for that is the name of the black one, is very fond of flying at night unless his tank is covered over.

As a very considerable correspondence reaches me weekly, asking me to prescribe for the ailments of furred and feathered pets, it may not be out of place to state that a naturalist need not necessarily be a bird doctor or a dog doctor. "F. P. G.," for instance, has a parrot which has begun to pluck itself, a most reprehensible practice not uncommon among caged birds. But how am I to tell the reason why? The skin irritation which, no doubt, is the primary cause of the proceeding may result either from uncleanness, or from skin parasites, or from uncleanliness, or from skin disease. Complete change of diet should always be first tried in these cases, and after that, if the patient will not take a bath, washing with warm water either with the hand or a syringe should be resorted to. The same remarks apply to Mr. King, who writes about a cardinal bird; and to "Pete" whose cat has the mange, and ought to be taken to a "vet" or some professional animal seller. Mange is a very difficult disease to cure and sometimes almost incurable.

A correspondent wishes to know the way to breed bullfinches. The best cage for this purpose would be the ordinary breeding-cage sold at shops, and the breeding arrangements should be conducted in the same way as for canaries. The bullfinch does well on German paste and rape seed with a little green food occasionally.

"Melton Mowbray" kindly sends a bit of advice for those who keep fowls. He says that if he thinks any of his fowls are ailing, he gives them a pill made of lard and soap. My correspondent says he has found this an excellent cure, having kept fowls for many years.

"S. M." states that a canary he owns has taken to imitating a parrot. The latter bird apparently is a very loquacious one, and my correspondent sends a list of words and sentences which it utters and exactly that, from a little distance, it is impossible to tell which bird is talking. My correspondent, ble to think the canary is being spoilt, wants to know how to remove the canary to some place where he could not hear the other bird, and even then, there is some chance that he would not forget what he has learned. If the birds were mine, I certainly would not interfere, for I decidedly would prefer a talking to a singing canary, but that of course is merely a matter of taste.

THE ACTOR.

Much interest is certain to be taken in the stage debuts of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Russell, the well-known "Delectations." This accomplished couple gave a very striking exhibition of their skill one afternoon at Drury Lane, and those who were present on that occasion will be curious to see them carry out their principles of gesture and deportment on the "boards." The debuts are fixed for February 23rd and March 1st respectively. Mr. Russell as Hamlet, Mrs. Russell as Phedra (in a new translation).

Can Mrs. Burnett's charming story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" be turned into an acceptable acting play? I should hardly have thought so, yet it seems that the attempt is to be made. Miss Annie Hughes will impersonate the little lord, appearing for the first time as a "boy," and she will be surrounded by many clever and experienced people. The name of the adaptor must be withheld for the present, but the locale of the untitled will be the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and the date will be February 23rd.

Another interesting matinee will be that which is down for the 16th at the Olympic Theatre. The moving spirit, I believe, is Mr. Guy de Maupassant, the young actor who played at the comedy in "The Barnstormer," and the piece, "His Romance," is from a German source. It is not a farce, but a comedy, pure and simple, and that is a novelty in the matinee. Miss Norriss, I hear, is to have a prominent part, and the cast, altogether, will be competent.

On Monday evening the opera of "Galatée," in which Madame Marie Roze has been so successful in the country, will be performed by the Carl Rosa company for the last time. Though a "hit" for Madame Roze, it has not, Mr. Rosa tells me, been a monetary "draw." In fact, the astute impresario has come to the conclusion that the public does not care for "opera" in the literal sense of the term—as produced by Aube, for example. It likes grand opera and opera bouffe, but not the half-way house between them.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rosa will, on Wednesday, add to his repertory "Robert le Diable," that great work of Meyerbeer, originally produced at Paris in 1831, and first heard in London in 1832. Of late years it has been rarely performed in England, and I doubt if much of the music is remembered, except the immortal "Robert. Toi que j'aime," which the dramatic sopranos still persist in singing on the concert platform.

I am not a bit surprised to hear that the Guards' burlesque—given during the past week at Chelsea Barracks—is so successful as to necessitate still further performances. It well deserves the reception it has obtained. The libretto, by Mr. Martin (it is on the old, old subject of "Faust and Marguerite"), is not brilliant, but it is lightened up by plenty of lively songs and dances, and the stage management does infinite credit to Mr. Augustus Harris, who has given the gallant officers the inestimable benefit of his assistance.

But songs, dances, and stage-management are not the only causes of the acceptability of the Guards' burlesque. It has found favour mainly because so well interpreted. Mr. G. C. Nugent, the Wagner, is exceedingly funny, reminding one of a sort of combination of Messrs. Arthur Roberts and E. J. Lonnien. His get-up is admirable, and his "gag" and "business" are genuinely directed. The two Faustus (old and young), the Mephistopheles, the Valentine, and the Siebel are also very much above the amateur average; the Mephistopheles sings and acts with real skill.

And then—the ladies. Well, I know no one on the regular stage more charming than pretty and clever Mrs. Crutchley, who sings so unaffectedly and dances so gracefully, after the model of Miss Kate Vaughan and her successors. This lady is sufficient in herself to make the piece enjoyable. Mrs. Godfrey Pearce (the famous Mabel's daughter), with much refinement and the village maid are all represented by "society" dances and comeliness, who are equally successful in dance and song. In a word, the Guards' burlesque is a thing to be seen.

Mrs. Oscar Beringer, the authoress of "Tares"—the piece brought out at the Prince of Wales's

on Tuesday—is the wife of a well-known musician, and hence, no doubt, the large musical element in Tuesday's audience, from Signor Arditi in one of the boxes to Dr. Engel and Dr. Hueffer in the stalls. The "hit" of the afternoon was made by Miss Vera Beringer, a picturesque little girl, of whom, surely, more will be seen and heard by and by.

"The Love that Kills" drew a gathering largely composed of ladies and gentlemen of the profession. These were so numerous that it was tedious to name them. I hear that the show cost the promoters quite £200. I dare say it did; the cost of getting up the music must have been considerable. By the way, the part of the idiot boy, in which Miss Jinks did so excellently, was that in which Miss Ella Terriss was to have made her professional debut. Her father was to have played Mr. Cantley's role—the hero.

GENERAL CHATTER.

The scientific gentlemen who did the eclipse for the daily papers omitted some items of interest. They forgot, for instance, to mention that Sir Triptolemos Ptolemaeus was found by a policeman sitting on his doorstep talking to his cat. He could only account for his presence there by ejaculating, "heavily 'scilaph." Similarly, Mr. Gaylad, who had an engagement to escort his elderly spouse to Exeter Hall, forgot all about it, and was seen outside the Empire pointing out the beauties of the eclipse to a good-looking young person. It is reported, too, that a well-known politician found his previous principles completely obliterated during the obscuration of the moon, and came out with a brand new set next day.

Why do journalistic scribes speak of the Lewis rioters as "Highlanders"? I suspect that this misnomer originated in a Cockney mispronunciation. The people of Lewis are "islanders," although not "Highlanders," and a person reckless in the use of aspirates might easily write the latter word instead of the former. There are no highlands in Lewis, and there cannot consequently be any Highlanders in the proper sense of the term.

Cardinal Manning showed sound discretion in forbidding the proposed religious celebration to the memory of the Young Pretender. Apart from the bad taste of the proceeding, it was an absurdity. We might as well celebrate the virtues, real or imaginary, of the dodo, the dromis, the megatherium, or the cave bear. The Stuarts have vanished into the limbo of oblivion, and a modern Jacobite is as much an anachronism as a modern believer in the gods of Olympus would be. Surely there is enough practical work to be done in the world without essaying these preposterous revivals.

Messrs. Carr and Hall's evidently intend to put the Grosvenor Gallery on its mettle. They have secured, I see, the splendid premises in Regent-street which were formerly occupied by an ambitious co-operative store that dealt in meat. What a metamorphosis! From high mutton to high art, from pigs' feet to pictures, from beef to Burne Jones, from tripe to Tadmor! Nevertheless, the site is an admirable one, the promoters know what they are about, and the enterprise has ample capital at its back. Sir Coutts Lindsay and Mr. Pyke will have to do all they know to hold their ground against such formidable rivals.

Professor Huxley seems to be very much afraid that we shall soon be starved out by over-population. There is no doubt some reason for this misgiving; the steady multiplication of a people living in a country whose limits are incapable of extension must in time produce overcrowding and a consequent lowering of the average earning power of the individual. But how is it to be remedied? Philosophers may preach as they like, but all their efforts will be futile to prevent the world without a single thought about its future maintenance. How to eradicate this abominable selfishness is the sternest problem of the age; it will certainly not be done by magazine articles.

Dropping in at a friend's house the other evening for a chat and a smoke, he asked me to test some tobacco and express a candid opinion on its merits. I did so, and found it excellent; mild, cool, sweet, and well flavoured. Great was my surprise to learn that it came from British soil, being the produce of an experimental plantation in the West Indies some time ago by a wealthy squatter to settle the question as to whether smokable tobacco can be grown in England. There is no farther room for doubt upon that head, but we yet have to learn whether the crop can be grown to yield a profit.

"Do tell me why the King of Abyssinia is called the Negus," said a young lady to a "rising politician" who prides himself on knowing everything in this world, and a good deal outside of it. For a moment or two he looked dumb-founded; then, recovering his presence of mind, he replied, "It is because from time immemorial the sovereigns of Abyssinia have been crowned in hot spring water." The damsel appeared quite satisfied with this explanation.

The controversy about the fusion of the two branches of the legal profession has very little interest for the public. Instinct tells them that even were this amalgamation carried out sutors would find the law just as costly a luxury as it is at present. Once upon a time the lion and the tiger agreed to "fuse"; they thought it would conduce to their mutual advantage. The result was that human beings who fell in their way were divided between the pair instead of being swallowed whole by one or the other. It did not make much difference to the victims.

"A splendid night spoilt" was the verdict of a certain poacher on the eclipse of the moon. "Bless the blooming eclipse," quoth the burglar, as he took advantage of the darkness to slither over a wall almost under the nose of a policeman. What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

Cox, M.P., has decided to set up Nationalist races in Ireland, so that Eddy may not be altogether deprived of sport. The prizes for these patriotic competitions will range in value between £3 and £12, these amounts being considered by Cox, M.P., amply sufficient to tempt the cupidity of race-horse owners. Jockey's fees would need to be small to make such racing profitable. Perhaps, however, they would be defrayed by the National League.

To all who have not been re-vaccinated since childhood, I offer the urgent counsel, "Go and get it done at once." Small-pox is slowly marching south, and by midsummer, at latest, we shall have the dreadful disease established among us. Re-vaccination is an absolute preventive, and the public have, therefore, at their disposal an instrumentality which would enable them to laugh at the scourge. Never mind whether the "marks" have disappeared or not; if you are over seven years of age, lose not a moment in obtaining security.

THE LOUNGER.

The Alhambra company will pay a dividend of 35 per cent. per annum. Not a bad result, considering the competition on all sides!

At the Canterbury on Monday next Mr. Charles Godfrey will produce "On Guard." Mr. Godfrey's agent, Mr. E. Colley, goes with him in his autumn tour across the Atlantic.

Many of our readers may have cause to recollect the name of Harry Wall, whose son has been taking a prominent place during the last week in the Divorce Court. Dunn may most pathetically say, "You'll Remember Me?"

I notice that Mr. John Douglas announces the last five nights of the Standard pantomime. This will be followed by the new opera of "Macaire," in which Mlle. Baumeister and Messrs. H. Sims Reeves and G. Fox will take the leading parts.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Punch.)

FAMILY CARES.—First Excursionist: "Int'restin' ruins these, sir—Second ditto (the bread winner): "My-ee. Don't care for ruins in itself, though (pointing to his olive branches in the background). Them's ruin enough for me."

THE HEIGHT OF MANHEDOM.—"Well, ta-ta, old man! My people are waiting up for me, you know!" "Why, don't you carry a latch-key?" "Carry a latch-key? Not!! A latch-key'd spoil any teller's figure!"

WEEK T. VIKAT.—A conference of British tobacco-growers, on the report of their committee, has decided on forming an association "to resuscitate and encourage the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco" in the United Kingdom. Evidently they calculate upon the strength of their "returns."

(From Judy.)

THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR LANGUAGE.—Junior Office Boy: "Orful! Chief Cashier: You listen. Tottie de K: Makes me blush—sometimes." "Ruskin: Sublime. Head Reporter: Unfit for publication. Comingsly D: Is—ri: More "Curiosities of Literature." Sir Wilfrid: Mixed. Suggests overflow of spirits—and water. Printer's Devil: My! ain't it 'ot! Provincial Cousins: Sweetly pretty! Master Printer: Really, this won't do. Our—s have undone."

"You have had a great many severe trials, my poor man," said a philanthropist to a member of the unemployed. "Yes, sir," replied the poverty-stricken party, turning up his eyes. "Judges and juries in general is 'orrid arsh and unsympathetic. They did order be done away with, don't yer think they did, sir?"

"Pity Mr. Bloggins is such a thick-headed man," whispered Miss Perkins to Mr. Cruct. "An awful pity," answered Mr. C., "for whenever his wife throws a plate at his cranium, and hits the mark, it's death to the piece of crockery."

(From Fun.)

AN AUKER'S PROFITS.—We read of 100 guineas having been paid for an egg of the Great Auk, or Gair-fowl (*alca impennis*). We have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of the Great Auk, under his proper name or either of his aliases, but he is evidently a highly respectable bird in a good way of business. He has caused great (t) Auk among ornithologists owing to his spirited rivalry with our friend the goose, who has hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of laying golden eggs. Might we suggest another alias for him, namely, the 100 guinea-fowl?

RIO BUSINESS.—Mr. Chang, the Chinese giant, is now in business of course in a large way as a tea broker in Shanghai; he always had a good change-over to business! He says it is very tasty, and suits him to a tea.

"SILVER TO THE SILVER TONGUE."—Miss Drusilla Primster: What a very small fare, cabman? Stiff and nonsense, I say. I've given you an exceedingly large fare.—Aged Cabby: Well, Miss, half I can say is that my barnacles hain't strong enough to enlarge it up accordin' to your views, then not bein' double-barrilyd hopera-glasses. Still, they hain't sufficient powerful to hainle me to detect as 'ow you're one of the 'andsonest young ladies as I've had the privilege 'o drivin' to Chelsea 'doozin' the last twelve months. It won't be long afore you're led to the altar, it won't. An extra shilling is handed over.

"What reason had you for knocking your wife about in such a manner?" said the magistrate. "Acos her mother war'n't handy to get at, your worship," replied the prisoner.

(From Funny Folks.)

Men Who are Given Pains of Rope—Prisoners employed in picking oakum.

When is a young man more likely to become shorter than taller?—Why, when he is growing "down"—on his face—to be sure.

The Prussian Diet—Sauerkraut and sausages. Polite Society—Civil engineers.

What fare is it that the more you get of it the more likely you are to starve?—War-fare.

An Emancipating Young Lady—One who's always accepting proposals of marriage.

(From Moonshine.)

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who had been for some time dormant, is alive and kicking again at last. In sympathy with Pat, and denunciation of his oppressors, Sir William Harcourt himself has no chance with the revived Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. We are almost inclined to think that Herr Schmidt-horst is correct, and that Mr. Gladstone is really about to resume the reins, with power to break up the empire, and increase—the amount of a poor politician's pension.

More work for Mr. Chief Detective Williamson. The Irish members have to be followed up in London, and captured when found. It is hard to tell where they are to be found. Of course, no landlady would trust them, and it is rather cold now to lodge on a seat of the Embankment, or a flag in Trafalgar-square—although, since the Crimes Act came into force, these have been suspiciously overcrowded.

In the debate on the Address, Mr. Bradlaugh will raise the question of the right of the public to meet in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Bradlaugh does well to pose as a "people's" man in this matter. But we do not recall a single meeting in Trafalgar-square in which Mr. Bradlaugh has taken a lead, that was not purely and simply to further his own claims. When Mr. Bradlaugh talks of other things than himself, he speaks at the Hall of Science, and "the people" has to pay a shilling.

The rage for open spaces is increasing at a speed which it is not easy to keep up with. Every street wants a park of its own at the cost of the parish. The only comfort to the ratepayer lies in the fact that by the time every schemer has carried his plan through, the houses will have been forced so far out of town that there will be no one left to pay rates within the metropolitan district.

HE MEANT NO HARM.—(Local Preacher calling at friends house)—She: Will you have a little gin and water? Our ale has gone off altogether.—He: Ah! I was afraid it would. It was very poorly last time I was here.

(From Ally Sloper.)

Teacher: The pig is the most useful animal known to man. Every portion of him to put to some use.—Inquiring Juvenile: P'ease, teacher, what do dey use his squeal for?—Teacher: "Really, my dear," protested a young father, "I think you might wash baby's hands." "I've been washing them all the afternoon, Charlie," replied his wife, "but I no sooner get them clean than he rubs them on his face and dirties them again."

"Here, McGoosey, here's a question for you," shouted the landlord. "What the difference between an ale glass and a glass of ale?" "Why, th' ale, of course," replied McGoosey with an effort.

"There's a nice girl, Miss Brown; shall I introduce you?" said the hostess. "No thank you. Her father has put all his money into Welsh gold mines, and I'm not sure that they'll turn out profitable," returned the young man with a level head.

At Ramsgate on Wednesday, Alan W. Richardson was charged with wilful murder. The case originated in a shooting affray on New Year's Day, when it was alleged the prisoner discharged pistol shots at three men one of whom had since died of the injury. The prisoner pleaded that he was not in his proper senses at the time. He was committed for trial at the Maidstone Assizes on the capital charge, and also for shooting at a person on the same occasion.

"EVERY DELAY GIVES OPPORTUNITY FOR DISASTER," says the great Napoleon; therefore call to-day and consult Mr. C. B. Harness, the eminent Medical Electrician. He gives advice free of charge, and prescribes a course of treatment to health, and the application of curative electricity. His world-famed Electrostatic Treatment has cured thousands of sufferers from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and Kidney Diseases, Ladies' Affections, &c. Pamphlets free on application to Mr. C. B. Harness, the Medical Electrician, Limited, 41, Old Bailey, London, W. (corner of Rabbitts-place). Cut this out for fear you forget the address. (Advt.)

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From St. Stephen's Review.)

The Government was never stronger than it is at present. It feels confident that when the country begins to see and feel the effects of its Irish policy, it will be more popular than ever. As to the baldersdash of the Opposition organs, there is not a single member of the Government in or out of the Cabinet which values their screaming utterances. "They know," said an Under-secretary to me yesterday, "that the moment the English people find out how thoroughly pacified the country has become under the working of the Crimes Act, their shrieks will be discounted."

It has not been sufficiently recognised that any disorganisation at the Admiralty is distinctly traceable to Mr. Childers' administration of that department. It is still in the recollection of most of us how the right hon. gentleman signalled his accession to the post of First Lord by practically abolishing the Board of Admiralty—the only men who have practical knowledge of the Navy—by subsequently getting to loggerheads with Sir Edward Reed, and finally by absorbing absolute power to such an extent that he was able to send the captain to sea in spite of the warnings of those who knew the vessel's defects. Mr. Childers was terribly punished for this, as his son went down in that ill-fated ship.

The whole question of the pay of the intelligence department of the Admiralty is one which reflects rather on method than principle. The officers appointed to the various posts should have been told from the first that they were not to continue to draw their half-pay. As it is, they have been allowed to draw it for fourteen months, and have naturally arranged their household on the basis of their presumed income. It is manifestly unfair to dock their pay, under the circumstances, by a stroke of the Treasury pen, and they should at least have some reasonable notice of such an intention.

(From the World.)

Princess Louise and Lord Lorne are staying at the Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Naples, where they live in simple, unostentatious fashion, dining at the public table, and otherwise practising a rigid economy. The princess and her husband travelled quite privately, and on their arrival in Naples walked to the hotel. The manager, however, recognised the princess, and offered the suite of apartments on the first-floor reserved for nobles; but these were declined, as likewise was the suggestion that his illustrious guests should eat in private.

There has been much gossip about the projected marriage between Prince Pierre Auguste of Saxony-Coburg, grandson of the Emperor of Brazil, and the Princess Henriette, the eldest daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Flandre. Prince Pierre, who was born in March, 1869, was talked of a few months ago as likely to marry the Princess Helene d'Orleans, second daughter of the Comte de Paris. Princess Henriette was born in November, 1870.

The papers have reported that the English residents at Florence have presented an address to Mr. Gladstone, in which they express sympathy with his Irish policy. I learn from a friend who is sojourning in that city that there are now 4,000 "English-speaking" people in Florence, but that there are less than 200 signatures to the address, which were obtained by a most vicious canvass, and even then they were principally the names of Irish Catholics and Americans. Mr. Gladstone has very cordily received by the Italians, and the deputation which waited on him on New Year's Day did not include a single personage of any rank whatever, while the address of the Unione Liberale Monarchia conveyed a severe rebuke to him; and it is possibly owing to this fact that Mr. Gladstone's reply was so singularly infelicitous.

The auction at 7, Grafton-street last week may serve as a straw to indicate how the political current is setting just now. We may confidently assume that Sir William Harcourt would not sell his furniture and give up his town house if he expected to be again a Cabinet Minister at an early date. Sir William Harcourt has played his cards very badly. If he had left Mr. Gladstone when the G.O.M. apostatised to Parnellism, he would now hold a very leading position on the winning side, and probably in the Cabinet. This might be very unpleasant for the Cabinet, but not for Sir William Harcourt. If again, when taking sides with Mr. Gladstone, he had insisted on getting the woodsack, he would now be Lord Something, with a pension equivalent to a Cabinet Minister's salary. But as it is, his career is at an end unless Mr. Gladstone returns to office—an event which daily becomes more improbable. His misfortunes, moreover, are unrelieved by the sympathy of either friends or opponents.

(From Truth.)

Although the last reports from San Remo say "that no operation will be necessary," I understand that it is not altogether unlikely that tracheotomy may have to be performed on the Crown Prince at no distant date. This, I may say, is altogether independent of any theory as to the nature of the disease. If the windpipe becomes so far blocked up that little or no room is left for the breath to pass in, whatever the nature of the obstruction may be, the patient must be choked unless an artificial one is made. Regardless of what has been said to the contrary, an appreciable amount of narrowing has already taken place in his Imperial Highness's throat, and there is from time to time some difficulty of breathing. As this might at any moment get worse, it may be thought prudent to anticipate the evil.

"Tracheotomy" has nothing to do with cutting out the larynx or any such formidable manoeuvres. It is merely making a little notch in the windpipe and putting in a silver tube, through which the patient breathes instead of through his month. In grown-up people it is very often done without chloroform or anything of that sort, and as an operation it is hardly ever directly fatal. I myself know a man who tried to cut his throat twenty years ago, but did not do it *secundum artem*. He was worn one of those tubes ever since, and few people are any the wiser.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is about to leave the house in Gloucester-place which he has inhabited for twenty-one years, in consequence of his lease having expired, and he has taken a house in Wimpole-street. Besides the usual household goods, Mr. Collins has a large and very valuable library to move, and a number of pictures which are practically priceless. The gem of Mr. Collins's collection is the famous view in the Bay of Naples, by William Collins, which so enchanted the late Sir Robert Peel that he offered the painter 5,000 guineas for it, and on that being refused, he vainly requested him to name his own price. A few years afterwards the well-known Jacob Bell thrust a blank cheque into Collins's hand, and begged him to fill it up for any sum he pleased if he would only give him this little picture in exchange.

HYDROPHOBIA IN IRELAND. It is stated that the people in county Leitrim, who were attacked by hydrophobia after eating the carcass of a pig which died from the bite of a mad dog, have almost completely recovered under the treatment of a Cavern farmer, named McGovern, who is credited with the possession of a certain cure for the disease.

Mr. Brodick, Financial Secretary to the War Office, speaking at Guildford, said that during the recess a reorganisation had taken place at the War Office, by which the whole responsibility for the efficiency of the men and material of the Army had been placed in the hands of military men. The present Government had gone a long way in carrying out the mobilisation scheme and preparing the troops for foreign service. Our home army was also being systematically equipped for the national defence. Various economies, chiefly in the non-effective branches of the service, had been accomplished, and more would be carried out as opportunities offered.

DREADFUL MURDER OF AN IDIOT.

A Maniac Family—Diabolical Scene.

A terrible occurrence took place about eight and a half miles from Killarney, at a place called Gortboy, two miles from the village of Beaufort, not far distant from the famous Gap of Dunloe. At first it was rumoured that a man had been shot dead by Moonlighters, but inquiry shows that the affair bears an entirely different complexion. It appears that, during Sunday night, six members of a family living in the district of Beaufort, were seized with a violent fit of madness. Early in the night they had retired to rest as usual, but were not afterwards heard of until the middle of Sunday last, when it was reported to the police that they had murdered an idiotic child of 13 years of age, a son of Michael Doyle, named Patrick, and had thrown his body out of the house into the yard in front of the habitation. The house was a perfect pandemonium, and the inmates had all the appearance of raving lunatics. The furniture was strewn outside about the premises, as were also the bed-clothes and other articles of apparel. The police from Beaufort, consisting of a sergeant and three men, reached Doyle's house about three o'clock in the afternoon. A ghastly sight met their gaze when they entered the yard leading to the house, for stretched in a pool of blood, was the mangled and partially nude corpse of Patrick Doyle. At the door of the house were the other members of the family.

Conducting Themselves in a Demoniack Manner.

Some of them had possession of scythes and reaping-hooks, and were threatening all who approached the house. At the presence of the police, however, all, with the exception of Michael Doyle, the father of the family, threw down their weapons, or at least dropped them for the moment. But as soon as the police entered a terrible scene ensued, and as the sergeant and others were putting them under arrest, the DoYLES violently resisted. The melee lasted a considerable time, but by procuring long spades and using them to ward off the blows made at them, the officers secured the prisoners. They were then brought out of the house by force, and handcuffed, being made to kick and bite the constables. Meanwhile the dead body of Patrick Doyle lay in the yard under some articles of furniture. There was nothing save a shirt on the unfortunate lad, while the face and neck were disfigured as if

Dogs or Pigs had been Tearing Them.

There seems scarcely any doubt that the boy was killed by his parents and their children when struck with an extraordinary fit of insanity. Not one in the district appears to have been aware of anything exceptional having occurred until midday on January the 29th, when a young man named Galvin, who lives within sixty yards of Doyle's house, seeing the furniture thrown out of the house, and the place in confusion, went and told the parish priest (Father Nelligan) that something was wrong at Doyle's, and that he thought one of them was dead. He was advised by the priest to report the matter to the police. The son, Michael Doyle, was particularly violent towards the police. During the day Father Nelligan visited the house. The people he said, were afraid to enter, knowing the DoYLES were armed with pikes. It appears that after mass a nephew of Doyle's, living in the same district, went to see him, and he stated that on entering the house his uncle placed himself at the door with a pike, and refused to let him out. He was in a very dangerous position for a long time. Until the priest went back it was not known that the little idiot, Patrick Doyle, was dead.

Religious Madness.

A strange incident in connection with the poor boy is related. Last week it was rumoured that he had died, and that his funeral would take place on a certain day. The people assembled, and it was generally believed that he was dead, but at the time he took place. The madness of the family was of a religious character. Since their arrest they have been continually praying, wringing their hands, and throwing themselves on their knees. In the police barracks the greatest difficulty was experienced in preventing the girls attacking their father, while he and the mother were not so violent as in the early part of the day. The house on Monday presented a strange spectacle. All the adult members of the family were in the custody of the police at Beaufort, while the house was in possession of two constables, having under their charge the corpse of the boy, Patrick Doyle, and his three young brothers, who are also afflicted, as he was with idiocy. They are "half naturals," and can throw no light on the occurrence. The names of the individuals who have become raving mad are Michael Doyle and his wife Johanna, their son, Michael Doyle, jun., and their daughters Mary, Julia, and Kate. The girls are aged from 20 to 25, and Michael Doyle, jun., is about 22. The younger children are from 7 to 12 years of age. On Tuesday night the unfortunate people were taken to the Killarney Lunatic Asylum.

A Horrible Superstition.

According to another correspondent, Mrs. Doyle became possessed of the hallucination that so long as her idiot son lived the family would be subjected to dreadful misfortunes. She then, according to her own statement, killed the boy with three strokes from a bat-bone, and felt better immediately afterwards. She stated after arrest that she accepted citizens. The eldest son, who is about 22 years of age, made a statement to the same effect, saying that he also had been to heaven's gate, but was not admitted. The eldest daughter, named Julia, shared the same delusions as her mother and brother. The whole family believed in the presence of supernatural evil spirits in the household. They were all taken into custody, and became raving mad, the police having great difficulty in keeping them from ill-treating each other. Julia bore a brutal ill-treatment she had received at the hands of the others. The mother, three daughters, and son were sent to a lunatic asylum by the magistrates, while the father, who does not appear to be insane, but is of a low type of intellect, was remanded. The body of the murdered son was protected from mutilation by the pikes by a terrier dog belonging to the house. The tragedy has created great horror and surprise in the district.

The League's Work.

Referring to this case, the *Dublin Express* says:—There is more in the case than may strike a superficial observer. This murder, too, is the doing of the League. Doyle, the head of the family, is brother of Doyle of Breda, who prosecuted Moonlighters for attacking his house. What was the consequence? He had two children in a deaf and dumb institution in Dublin. When the guardians of the Killarney Union, who were paying for their support, heard that he had come forward as a Crown prosecutor, they passed a resolution refusing to pay any longer for the children, and they were sent back from the institution. Doyle, the father of the boy who has been murdered, shared the triumph which covered his brother, because he was supposed to have influenced over him, and his family were so persecuted that they lost their reason.

The examination of the skull and bones discovered under a Becket's tomb in Canterbury Cathedral last week has proceeded so far that the fragments of bones have been put together and the skull attached. The result confirms the first impression that the remains are really those of the murdered primate.

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THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

Pruning a Grape Vine.

A correspondent asks: "Had I better let a gardener prune a grape vine or is it a job that I could manage myself?" There is no great amount of skill or art required to prune a grape vine. One half the grape vines in the open air in this country are injured by overcrowding the branches, i.e., by injudicious pruning, or, in other words, by not giving free play to that practical common sense which is so necessary for the right carrying out of whatever we have in hand. Far too many pruners slash away with the knife in the way they have been accustomed to do without asking the why or the wherefore of the matter. In pruning a grape vine the first thing to be considered is, how far should the main rods be apart. The rods of the small black grapes, such as the *Dusty Miller* for the Black Cluster, should be from three to five inches apart, but the Muscadine, as it produces larger foliage and larger clusters of grapes, should be allowed eighteen inches of space between the bearing rods. It should also be a standing principle in pruning grape vines to lay on as much young wood as possible, in order to have a constant infusion of new life and vigour in the tree. Cutting out an old rod and substituting a young one in its place is a benefit, inasmuch as it leads to more vigorous root action. This, of course, should be seen to in summer, and whenever there is room for the foliage lay on a young rod.

In Shortening Back the Young Rods cut to where the wood is firm and ripe, and then it will matter but little whether the young wood left to fruit be 3 ft. or 6 ft. long. The laterals which bore the crop last year should be spurred back to two eyes or buds. On a warm sunny wall the rod system of pruning is an excellent one, and whoever prunes there is no possibility of making a mistake. This system has many variations, but when carried out in its entirety it means cutting out the rods which bore the crop of fruit as soon as that crop is gathered, another set of canes having been produced the same summer, to take their places.

Fern Cases in Rooms.

Now that the season is advancing and the days are rapidly lengthening, the soil in fern cases should be examined, and if dry, watered. Ferns growing in rooms from which frost is always excluded will require more water than would be safe to give plants that might be exposed to a sudden frost, however slight it may be. But in the managing of fern cases there is a point beyond which it would not be safe to go in the withholding of water, even if there is danger of frost penetrating the room; as it should be an easy matter to cover up and exclude frost from a case of tender ferns. February is a good month for renewing some of the soil, as in the case of *Aspidistra* and other ferns, which from neglect or want of cultivated knowledge have been allowed to get into bad condition. These may be shaken out and replanted in good fibry peat, using some silver sand and crushed charcoal to keep it porous and sweet.

Window Plants.

With the increasing daylight will come the need for more water, especially where the drainage is free and the plant in vigorous health. Water-logged plants should be shaken free from their sour pasty soil, and the roots placed in a free healthy compost in a clean well-drained pot. In the culture of plants in pots,

The Proper Drainage of the Pots is of the utmost importance, as the moment the water passes to the hole in the bottom, the pot becomes blocked, and the health, if not the life, of the plant is in danger. First, place one large piece of crock over the hole, then an inch in depth of rather smaller pieces placed regularly, not heaped up carelessly, then a handful of pieces broken small. Two inches in depth will be enough for a six-inch pot.

Fuchsia Culture.

Old plants may be shaken out and re-potted in sweet turfy soil, enriched with leaf-mould. Young shoots, from two to three inches long, will root as soon as they can be obtained in hotbed. They make the best plants when inserted in what are called thumb pots. They should be shifted as the roots work through the soil to the sides of the pot. To obtain fine plants of fuchsias, they must never be allowed to get pot-bound till the plants are as large as we want them, as almost as soon as the roots work through the soil and begin to soil round the inside of the pot, flower buds begin to form, and the plants will not grow much after.

Artificial Stimulants for Window Plants.

The use of these gives an immense advantage; both the blossoms and the foliage have a greater glow of health and freshness where stimulants are judiciously given. Clay's manure I have used freely of late years to mix with the soil in which the plants are potted, but doubtless the manures of other makers are as good.

Early Vegetables.

Take advantage of the state of the weather and the soil, when favourable, to get in early potatoes, peas, beans, lettuces, radishes, early carrots, spinach, and small salads.

Mustard and Cress

is a valuable condiment at this season, and no skill is required in its production. It may be sown in a box in the kitchen window, and if watered with warm water it will soon be fit for eating. The seeds require no covering.

Hotbeds for Raising Bedding Plants may now be made. All tender annuals may be sown shortly.

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1 " " "Cauliflower."	1 " " "Spinach, in two varieties."
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THE SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

On the 29th October last the *Wellington Journal* and *Shrewsbury News* published an article in which it dealt with certain disgraceful anonymous letters, which were alleged to have been written by a Shropshire clergyman to young girls. The *Journal* in question stated that when a great number of the worst of the communications had been received, one of the girls confided to her employers a knowledge of the affair, and almost immediately it became known to the police. Thereupon the letters were critically examined, and although they were almost unrecognisable in a disguised hand, the authorities came to the conclusion that they had emanated from a certain clergyman, and a watch was set upon his premises. The letters it was alleged he had written, and the replies thereto, were usually secreted in a hole in the wall, and the police endeavoured to discover matter-of-fact evidence of his knowledge of their existence. One evening the officers were hidden in an adjoining garden, the clergyman indicated sauntered up to the spot, but unfortunately an excess of zeal on the part of one of the policemen frustrated their design. He sprang too quickly upon him, and they were therefore unable to connect him with the presence of the letters in the wall. For a time he escaped punishment, but suspicion concerning him deepened, and soon the whole of the facts became known to the Vigilance Society, and partly so to the church authorities. The *Journal* added:—"The encounter with the police did not—no doubt the man carefully planned they should not—ensure a cessation of the letters. They went on increasing in number, and became more filthy in character. To have ceased writing at this particular time would only too surely have indicated their source, and so these unfortunate girls were treated to a continual stream of filth and lewdness. One person arranged to reply to them, with the view, if possible, of entrapping the writer, but he was too wary to be caught, and the clumsiness of the police had put him upon his guard, so that the wished-for opportunity never occurred, and the stream of indecency went on. It does not, however, seem that there is evidence of any personal act of unlawful intercourse."

The Person Alluded To.

The Rev. Herbert Gerard Wakefield, B.A., chaplain of her Majesty's Prison at Shrewsbury, considering that these statements pointed distinctly to him as the offending clergyman—a conclusion which the *Journal* in question did not deny was "the only one to be come to from a perusal of the article"—commenced an action for libel against the *Wellington Journal* and *Shrewsbury News*, the damages being laid at £5,000. The case was to have been heard at the Shropshire March Assizes, and counsel had been engaged on both sides. The libel suit proceeded at no little expense to both sides up to the week, when Messrs. Leake and Sons, proprietors of the *Journal*, received notice from the legal representatives of Mr. Wakefield, that it was his intention to abandon the proceedings. The next news they received was that Mr. Wakefield had suddenly left Shrewsbury. It seems that the rev. gentleman went on Monday night saying he would return on the following day. On Thursday morning Governor Roberts, of Shrewsbury Prison, received a letter from him enclosing his key, saying he should not return, and suggesting that necessary steps should be taken to appoint a substitute until the definite appointment by the Government of another chaplain. He also wrote Messrs. Leake and Sons, admitting the truth of the charge, stating that he had left "never to see those he loves again," and expressing shame at his "horrible and dreadful sin."—Mr. Wakefield's wife and children have gone to their friends. His whereabouts are unknown. It is stated that he has written a full confession, and that it is in the Bishop's hands. The affair has occasioned great excitement throughout the county.

GETTING A BARGAIN.

Caution to Ladies.

At the Harlesden Police Court on Thursday, William Graham Gant, of Percy Circus, King's Cross, traveller, and Edward Charles Bell, 50, of Marsden-road, Malden-road, Kentish Town, porter, were charged together with obtaining by false pretences a cheque for £7 6s. from Emma Ferguson, a widow, residing at St. Mary's, Willesden Park, with intent to cheat and defraud, on the 7th January last. Prisoners were similarly charged with obtaining from Dr. Thomas Walker, of Willesden Park, the sum of £1 5s. 6d. on the 6th of January. Mr. St. John Winton appeared for the prisoner Gant, and Mr. F. Douglas Norman for Bell.—The prosecutor, in the first case, said early in January he received a circular similar to the one produced, alleging that a firm of dealers at Belfast, Messrs. Hughes and Lockwood, had failed, and that an immense stock of goods of the firm were for sale privately, there being no sale for them in Ireland. The prisoners called upon her, and she remarked that the goods were "extraordinarily cheap," ladies' cambric handkerchiefs, warranted pure, being quoted at 2s. 6d. per dozen. Being tempted by the cheapness of the goods, she gave a rather large order, and Gant, before going, said, "I have a few tweeds with me, dresses of a beautiful quality, similar to what the Queen wears in the Highlands, the sample being very rare and difficult to get." Bell then brought in a package, and in the result witness purchased four pieces. Gant saying there was sufficient in the package to make a lady's dress and jacket, and that there were twenty yards in

OLYMPIC.

STRAND

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

When Mr. Hare and Mrs. Kerdal take suffi-

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONSERVATISM IN CLAPHAM.

"JUDGE AND JURY."

A FATHER'S REVENGE.

[illegible]

term of imprisonment. He was released from South Africa, and on his return to this country he was employed by the South African Constabulary. He undertook temporary duty as a view in the provinces, and from that man's house he purloined a cheque-book, the means of this book the prisoner issued cheques for various amounts, and in a great instances succeeded in obtaining sums of £1 in exchange for cheques which were worth 5s. For several months the prisoner appeared to get his living in this manner, and was sentenced him for fifteen months' hard labour.

INDISCREET ANSWER BY BURGESS.

MEADON, 25, was charged with assaulting C. Adams, a police-constable. Mr. Greenfield asked Mr. Ruttner defended. "The prosecution is on duty at Mile End on the night occurrence, when he found the prisoner another man in the act of committing a bur-

EARTHQUAKES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

At Birmingham.

THE BOOKS IN THE BRITISH
MUSEUM.

A CONSTABLE EXONERATED

A PROLONGED VOYAGE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

FEATHER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP
A glove fight was decided at Newark Wednesday night, between Tom Monk, Birmingham, and Con Donovan, of Berrmon for the Feather-Weight Championship, of the Queensberry rules. Mr. William Keilly, officiated as referee; and Bob Jacobs was the keeper. Monk, who had an undefeated record previously, is 33 years of age, scaled 72t. 13lb. was seconded by J. Joyce. Donovan is 24, 115 lb. heavier, and was attended by Tom Nibb and Tommy Rowan. Both men were in splendid condition. Donovan, who had the best of the battle throughout, won after sixty-two blows. The contested rounds had been fought, Monk was unable to come to time for round sixty-three on an injury to his leg. The contest lasted three twenty-five minutes.

SEVERE WEATHER IN LONDON.
There have been one or two slight falls of snow in London since Sunday, and some very hard frosts, especially on Wednesday night, when on some parts the temperature fell as low as 17°, or 15° of frost. On Thursday morning ice of considerable thickness had formed on the ornamental waters of the parks, but, except in St. James Park, not strong enough for skating. At Richmond, Hendon, and elsewhere in the suburbs, however, there was some good skating.

NEARLY KILLED BY WHISKY.
On the departure of a passenger train from t

On the departure of a passenger train from the Aldershot Station on the London and South Western Railway on Wednesday, several intemperate men from the camp produced bottles of whisky, which they began consuming with considerable alacrity. As bottles after bottles disappeared the men became elated, and somewhat unpleasant to their fellow-passengers. They commenced singing and then became abusive, and after consuming the contents of the fifth bottle, were rendered insensible. On the arrival of the train at Vauxhall they were discovered by the ticket collectors, who made such a state that it was found necessary for some of the company's servants to accompany them to Waterloo Station, and they were subsequently conveyed in a cab by the railway police to St. Thomas's Hospital. At one time it was feared that three men could not survive, but, after the application of the battery and stomach-pump, they showed fair signs of recovery.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE--THE CA

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday before the Common Sergeant, George Phillips, was indicted for a robbery with violence upon Fred. Woolland. Prosecutor was attacked prisoner, and a good deal abused. Prisoner ran away with a goose prosecutor was carrying, and when he was stopped by a policeman, he asked him "where was the goose from, he thought it was in the constable's face and said, 'stink, don't, don't it'." The prisoner was found guilty and it appeared that he had been before convicted. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and to receive twenty-five lashes.

WANDERING AT DOVER.

The magistrates at Dover said before them on Wednesday morning a man, who gives the name of James Brown, and who is described as a wandering wanderer in an unsound state of mind, was found hanging on to a spiked gate at the pier of the Admiralty Pier, and when asked what he was doing, he replied that he was getting out of his garden gate to go indoors. It was known that the time, and the man was in a deplorable condition. The man, who says he is employed by the Metropolitan Railway, and lives in Edgeware-road, was removed to the workhouse, and order that inquiries might be made.

THE JEWEL ROBBERY AT TAPLO

Since the burglary at Taplow Court, Maidenhead, every effort has been made by the police to discover the thieves, but without success. It has been elicited that three men were taken from the Taplow district across country to Shepperton station of the South-Western railway, which they reached about half past seven o'clock on the morning after the robbery. One of them carried a small black bag, and another something round wrapped in paper in his hand. The men did not go to the adjacent public-house which was open for refreshments, but put penance in the chocolate parlour and took out tobacco which they smoked. They sat in the waiting-room some time, and the suspicions of the ticket collector were aroused by their evident desire to a observation and the muddy and travel-stained appearance of their clothes. On quitting the platform about half past seven o'clock the men pointed out to the guard, who drew attention to them when the train reached Watcloo.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TRAM
It is stated that in view of the prevalent

It is stated that, in view of the prevalence of distress in the country, and of the extent to which working men are driven to seek the shelter of workhouses, the Local Government Board suggested to Boards of Guardians throughout the country that tramps, especially when appearing unwilling to work, instead of being detained in workhouse until eleven o'clock in the morning after their admission, as is the rule now, should be allowed to leave directly they have completed their task and breakfasted, so that they may have a better chance of work outside.

Samuel Dixon, at present in custody of the Greenock police, charged with robbing the Belfast mail-bag, from the Belfast steamer the Alligator, on January 20th, has been committed for trial. Dixon will also be tried for several acts of theft, alleged to have been committed by him during the past three years on Irish Channel steamers.

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MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessons and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.
BISHOPSGATE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY GASCOIGNE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. J. A. CAVE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

ELPHANT AND CASTLE THEATRE, S.E.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. W. BURTON GREEN.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.
AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

COMEDY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

OPERA COMIQUE.
Under the Management of Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

AVENUE THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

GEORGE SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. YORKE STEPHENS.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

SURREY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

THE ROYAL HOLBORN.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HALL OF VARIETIES.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

COLLINS'S MUSIC HALL.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

HARTS THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Bermondsey.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

MOHAWKS.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

JOHN BULL.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

JOHN BULL.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
OPEN EVERY EVENING at 7.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY TUESDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY FRIDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY SUNDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
OPEN at 7.30. at 9.30. at 11.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY TUESDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY FRIDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY SUNDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

LONDON PAVILION.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

OXFORD.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

OLYMPIA-PARIS HIPPODROME.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY).
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

WOOLDRIDGE'S TINCTURE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

FLORILINE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

IT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED THAT ALL COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO BUSINESS MATTERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER AND NOT TO THE EDITOR.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

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Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, at 1.30.
EVERY MONDAY, at 1.30.
LAST TWELVE DAYS OF COVENT GARDEN PASTORAL, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, commencing MONDAY, February 20th, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
GALLERY, 6d.

The People.
OFFICES: 110, STRAND, W.C.
"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'"
—Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 19.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?
An important deputation waited upon Lord SALISBURY on Wednesday to draw his attention to the subject of the existing distress of the working classes, and to suggest a variety of measures with a view to its relief. The subject is one which while it is always old is also new. It is old because there has never been a time when distress has not existed among the working classes; it is always new because the distress is ever waxing or waning, assuming new forms; therefore, demanding new remedies. During the past months the subject of the unemployed has never been absent from the public mind or the public press. The result of all that has been said and done is to prove very clearly that a vast amount of distress does exist in London and other great cities, and that hitherto we have not succeeded in discovering, or at all events, in agreeing upon the most efficacious remedy for the evil. The deputation to Lord SALISBURY was the result of a conference on the condition of the working classes which was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street in December last. Various resolutions were then passed, and to those resolutions the deputation called the attention of the PRIME MINISTER. Unfortunately, however, as Lord SALISBURY felt compelled to point out, the members of the deputation were by no means agreed as to the value of the plans which they had come to recommend. "Temporary relief works," "registration," "emigration," "restriction of immigration of foreign paupers," "inquiry by Royal Commission or otherwise," all these plans have, as our readers are aware, been advocated as specifics for the evil by various persons, all of them well-intentioned and more or less capable of forming valuable opinions on the subject. The hopeless diversity of view which marked the speeches made by the various members of the deputation is an indication, at least, of one thing. This is that there is not, and there cannot, any completely successful remedy for distress among the working classes. The distressed condition of the working men of the metropolis and other great towns at the present moment is due in the main to two causes. The first of these is depression of trade; the second is over-population. Now of these causes the first cannot be obviated by any form of interference, but the second can. Depression of trade, the natural fluctuation of the labour market, is as much beyond the control of Prime Ministers or Royal Commissions as the ebb and flow of the tides of ocean. Revival will assuredly come in time, but until it does we can only wait and hope.

There is, of course, a spurious remedy, which has found an advocate in the person of Cardinal MANNING. The cardinal asserts that every deserving person has a right to be provided with work at the current rate of wages. Excellent in theory—but [wildly] impossible in practice. For who is to provide the deserving unemployed with work? The State, replies the cardinal, which means the ratepayers. Now put into plain English, as Lord SALISBURY put it, Cardinal MANNING's proposal means the establishment of "national workshops." By doing that we should have the State competing with the private employers of labour, with the inevitable result—as Lord SALISBURY pointed out—that wages would fall, and that the distress would be greater than ever. Besides, any scheme of that kind would be of the nature of outdoor relief; and experience has proved that outdoor relief, if given on a sufficiently large scale, would speedily pauperise the whole population. The second cause, however, of the present distress can—we hold very strongly—be dealt with, and that on one of the systems recommended to Lord SALISBURY's notice by the deputation. Emigration, if carried out on a sufficiently comprehensive scale, is the only plan by which the ever-increasing congestion of our city populations can be effectually—or at all—relieved. The fact is that the vigorous English race has long since outgrown the narrow limits of its native islands, and imperatively needs fresh fields for the development of its energies. These, happily, are not wanting, and it is our duty to turn to account the boundless opportunities afforded by our colonial dependencies. Whether such emigration should be State-aided, as some hold it should, or whether it should not, is a question upon which there is a considerable divergence of opinion. The leaders of Trade Unions are strongly opposed to it, and, indeed, to all schemes of emigration, on the ground that the more men stay in England the more members will the Trade Unions muster. For the rank and file, for the working classes themselves that is not the question. And unless one is to deny the right of the State to help its poorer citizens at all we fail to see how State assistance can be otherwise than highly beneficial. That the question will have to be thoroughly threshed out, and that at no distant period, we are convinced, and we commend the subject of

State-aided emigration to our readers as likely to be the best answer to the question, "What is the remedy for the distress among the working classes?"

The brutal murder of the unfortunate Kerry farmer, Fitzmaurice, is the latest, and at the same time a most perfect example of the method of coercion employed by the National League. Fitzmaurice had disobeyed the League. He was, therefore, boycotted as an obnoxious person, and knowing his life to be in danger he asked for and obtained police protection. In spite of that protection he has been butchered on the Queen's highway under the eyes of his own daughter. This deed was done in a district where the influence of the League is almost omnipotent, and it is therefore idle to pretend that the League is not responsible for the murder. Fitzmaurice disobeyed the league and continued in his disobedience, and for that he was murdered. Murder, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out when it suited his purpose to speak the truth about the methods of the Nationalists, is still the sanction which stands behind the decrees of the League and gives force and validity to the boycott. Without that sanction the League would be powerless, but, unhappily, it still has the power to exact the penalty of death from those who in certain districts are rash enough to disobey it.

The respite which the Home Secretary has advised Her Majesty to grant in the case of the "Camberley murderer"—if murderer he be—has been received with general satisfaction by public opinion. Capital punishment is a necessity, and its abolition would be a severe blow to social order and the security of human life. But nothing is so likely to blind the public to the necessity of the death penalty in cases of wilful murder as the idea of hanging a possibly innocent man. Of course, the commutation of the sentence on Henry Bowles to penal servitude for life (which seems to be the intended arrangement) will, if it be carried out, be lacking in logic. Either the convict is guilty of an atrocious murder, and richly deserves hanging, or he is the innocent victim of terrible, cruel circumstances, and ought to be compensated rather than kept in penal servitude. Nevertheless, any course is held by public opinion to be better than hanging, in a case where the justice of the verdict of "guilty" is open to suspicion. We trust that even now the case may somehow be cleared up. But if that cannot be, it is better that a guilty man's life should be spared than that an innocent man should be hanged.

CHARGE AGAINST A PRISON GOVERNOR.
At Cork Police Court this week the charge against Major Roberts, governor of Cork Gaol, of assaulting young girls, was proceeded with.—Mr. Wright Crown solicitor, in stating the case, said, if one of the charges was sustained it would amount to felony, as it was alleged that he had outraged a young girl under 13 years of age. Mr. Wright proceeded to complain that the police were harassed by Canon O'Mahoney. The authorities (continued Mr. Wright) were thwarted by Canon O'Mahoney, and were denied access to the principal witnesses, the reverend gentleman claiming that Major Roberts should bring an action for libel, as much of the evidence to be produced would only be admissible under such circumstances. The Government had nothing to do with civil actions. The depositions of one witness stated that she saw the defendant commit immoral acts with young girls several times. Mary Scallan deposed that she lived at the back of the court house, and knew Major Roberts. She knew a field called the Band Field, and saw Major Roberts in it with a little girl about nine or 10 in the evening last August. She saw nothing improper take place that time, but saw him on another night commit an immoral act, with another girl, aged 18. She never saw him with a child.—Canon O'Mahoney said he first called attention to the charges. He never charged Major Roberts with having outraged a girl under 13; he spoke generally of children of tender ages, he spoke of 16 years. He referred to the children under 16 years. A statement would be produced that the defendant committed immoral acts with children over 13 years. In cross-examination, witness said that the meeting at which he referred first to this matter was one of sympathy with Alderman Hooper, when he said the detectives were neglecting the real criminals. The fact that Alderman Hooper had been compelled to wear prison dress did not weigh with him in bringing the case forward. The magistrates refused information on the first summons, charging the defendant with immoral acts with a girl under 13.—The second summons was then gone into, charging Major Roberts with having carnal knowledge with a girl over 13 years.—Canon O'Mahoney deposed that she was 15 years old, and knew defendant since March, 1887. Witness was sent for by Major Roberts by another girl named Lynch, and he took both of them into a field, and he behaved improperly to witness. Major Roberts took her to the Court House, on another occasion, and he got the keys from the keeper's son, and acted indecently.—In cross-examination, witness refused to say whether she was in the habit of receiving money from gentlemen. She was in the habit of being paid for her services. She was fined for drunkenness once. A certificate was handed in that witness was under 16 years of age.—This closed the case, and Mr. Campbell, for the defence, laid stress on the fact that the allegations against defendant had not been made until a political meeting was held and when Alderman Hooper had been deprived of his liberty. The magistrate refused the information in the second case, as the alleged crime was not committed in the previous three months.

LEAVING HIS MOTHER TO STARVE.
Mr. Wynne Baxter held an inquest at the Shoreditch Town Hall respecting the death of Mary Ann Neary, aged 63, a widow, lately residing at 92, Paul-street, Finsbury.—James Neary, 52, Moreland-street, City-road, son of the deceased, said that she had formerly had a little allowance from the parish, but the relieving officer had stopped it, and said she must go into the workhouse. She refused to go. He was not in a position to assist her.—The coroner. How could she live if she did not receive anything?—The Witness: She used to get a shilling now and then from her brother.—The Coroner: A person could not live like that, you know. I should have thought you could have done something for her.—The Witness: She was very obstinate woman, and it was no use talking to her.—The Coroner: It was a son's duty, certainly, to prevent a mother dying like this, without a rag on her back. Are you the only child?—The Witness: Yes.—Mr. F. C. Roe, surgeon, of Great Eastern-street, ascribed death to exhaustion from want of nourishment, care, and attention.—The jury—while giving a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence—said they could not pass that without also censuring the son, who, they thought, had treated his parent unreasonably. In fact, he (the foreman) would be very sorry to treat an animal in the same way.—The Son: It was not the slightest use saying anything to her.—The coroner said he concurred in the remarks of the jury.

Stonehill Collieries, near Bolton, were closed on Thursday. They have been worked over a century, and recently found employment for 400 men.

THE DYNAMITE PLOTS.
Trial at the Old Bailey.

The trial of the two alleged dynamite makers, Callan and Harkins, commenced at the Old Bailey on Wednesday, the court being crowded. Mr. Charles Phelps, son of the American Minister, was on the bench watching the case on behalf of the United States Government. The Attorney-general opened the case on behalf of the Crown, and gave a history of the case against the prisoners, which has already fully appeared in the People. As far as the evidence went the prisoners were not engaged in commerce, but they said they were travelling in America, and the two prisoners, it was alleged, came from America, and were to act under the direction of a certain American "general" named Miller in carrying out dynamite explosions in this country. The police, however, had early intimation of the movements of the men, and closely watched them. General Miller kept on the Continent, but one of his emissaries was very active here, travelling from place to place, and visiting suspected men. One of the bandied of consumption at Southwark, and after the disclosure at the inquest the prisoners were more closely watched than ever, and finally arrested.

A search was made in their lodgings, and the garden of one of them was found to be a place of great strength. Some dynamite had also been found in a dust hole at one of their lodgings, in a most curious way. Some fellow-lodgers noticed this damp-looking clay, and placed it in an oven to dry, and, of course, an explosion occurred, the oven being wrecked. Counsel held that the suspicious movements of the prisoners, the conferences with well-known dynamite makers who had escaped, and the finding of dynamite in their possession and at places where they have been living, were evidence of their guilt. Evidence was then given in support of counsel's statement. Frederick Downes, sergeant in the City police, narrated the circumstances of Callan's arrest after he had cashed notes at the bank. He afterwards went to Callan's lodgings in Buxton-road, Islington, and found there an empty tin box and portmanteau containing revolver and cartridges.—F. N. Smith, surgeon, deposed that Mrs. Howitt, a witness, was too ill to attend.—Mrs. Maria Bright, landlady of 24, Buxton-road, spoke of Callan taking lodgings there one evening. She heard Callan and another carrying something up to Callan's room. She only saw one man.—Annie Maria Bright, daughter of the last witness, corroborated her mother's statements.—Evidence as to the discovery of a lime-like substance was given, and the court adjourned.

Second Day.

On the resumption of the case on Thursday Patrick Quin, inspector of metropolitan police, said that on the 19th of October last he went to 9, Alfred-street with Sergeant Oram. They saw the prisoner Harkins in bed, and said to him, "We have come to ask you to give some account of yourself." After a little hesitation the prisoner said his name was "Harry Scott," that he had come from 1,939, North Second-street, Philadelphia, to England in June by the City of Chester. He was a grocer, and came here on business. When asked with whom he had done business, he said he had done any, but had been having a look round. Harkins gave a reference in Philadelphia, but did not give any in this country. He further informed witness that he had visited a Mr. Brown, of 42, Lambeth-road, and some friend of his who was trying to get Brown into a hospital. He then gave witness a document recommending Brown as a patient for a hospital. When he asked Harkins how he came to know the people who signed the paper, he replied that Mr. Brown gave one of the addresses and that gentleman gave him the others. Witness went to 42, Lambeth-road, on the same day, and saw Mrs. Keys, the landlady. In a back room on the second floor a dead body was lying—that of "Joseph Cohen." The prisoner Harkins and Dr. Decque were in the room at the time. Harkins recognised the deceased, and said he must go and see about his burial. Witness consequently followed Harkins, and subsequently handed him over to Inspector Littlechild. He gave the name of Michael Harkins then. Witness and Police-constable Maguire searched Cohen's rooms, and found a quantity of wearing apparel, a bag, which contained a revolver of the same size and make as those found at the lodgings of Callan and Harkins, besides 426 in gold and notes, and a letter addressed to Dr. Bernard O'Connor, asking him to attend Cohen.

What was the Intention.

When Harkins was searched they found in one pocket a cutting, which stated that Mr. Ball-four had decided to attend a meeting at the Birmingham Town Hall. Sergeant John Walsh gave confirmatory evidence as to the searching, and stated that he took Harkins into custody on the 19th of November, without making any charge against him.—Mr. Langham, the coroner, proved following the inquest on Cohen, and the judge read the evidence given on the occasion by Harkins.—Mrs. Key, Cohen's landlady, gave evidence, the only point in which was that before his death Cohen was visited by several men, among them being Harkins, who gave the name of Brown, and a man named Cohen. Her servant girl also deposed to two tin boxes having been taken away in a cab from Cohen's apartments by a gentleman, but could not identify the prisoners. Callan appeared to be on very good terms with Cohen, and often called. When pressed by Mr. Keith Frith, she would not swear that Harkins was the man who called on Cohen, but he was like him.—Clerks from the Bank of England proved that some of the notes which Melville had received from the London Joint-Stock Bank had been cashed at the Bank of England, endorsed by "Thomas Callan and Joseph Cohen."—Mrs. Honor Thursting, of 7, Gladstone-street, Southwark, said a man came to live at her house who gave the name of Melville. He was frequently visited by Cohen.

The Friends of Irish Members.

Inspector W. C. Horsley, of the House of Commons, deposed that Melville, on the 4th of August last, came to the House of Commons, and sent in a card to Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P. Mr. Nolan went into the central hall, and was met by Melville and Harkins. On the following day, Harkins and Melville again called, and Mr. Nolan took out a "viewing" order. He saw Melville several times that evening up to eleven o'clock on the terrace and other places with Mr. Nolan. He had not seen Harkins subsequently. Callan had also been at the House of Commons on several occasions. Littlechild had previously given the name of Melville to the witness.—There was no cross-examination.—Police-constable Oram, of the House of Commons, gave confirmatory evidence. In December last he had gone to New York, by instruction of the assistant commissioner of police, and had identified a man named John Maroney as the "Joseph Melville" who had presented the card which was sent in to Mr. Nolan. Maroney was then living at 925, Tenth Avenue, New York.—Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P., was then called and examined by the Attorney-general. He said he did not remember any one named Melville sending in a card to him.—He did not remember a man introducing himself as Melville, or giving the names of any person he knew in America. He had no recollection of the matter. A great many persons had visited him at the House of Commons without bringing any letter of introduction with them. He did not recognise Harkins, but could not say positively he was not the man whom he had admitted to the House. He had not seen Callan before to his knowledge.—Scientific evidence was then given with regard to the composition of the dynamite which was declared to be of American manufacture and highly dangerous, and Mr. Georgehan, who called on

He was followed by Mr. Keith Frith for Harkins, and the court adjourned.

The Summing-up.

On Friday, the Attorney-general having replied for the Crown, Mr. Justice Hawkins proceeded to sum up at considerable length. He remarked that, with respect to the dynamite, it would be for the jury to say with what intention they thought Callan had it in his possession, and with what intention it was conveyed by Harkins to Callan's lodgings. There was no necessity to bring over an American dynamite for commercial purposes, because it could be purchased here. He directed the jury to come to that conclusion which, according to their honest consciences, they believed to be the true one.—The jury then retired.

The Verdict.

The jury returned at 1.45, and, in reply to the Clerk of Arraigns, said they found both prisoners guilty. Mr. Georgehan, by the permission of his lordship, then read a number of affidavits made by persons residing in the United States, giving Callan a good character.—Mr. Keith Frith said that Inspector Littlechild had made inquiries with respect to Harkins, and could tell his lordship that his previous character had also been good.

Statements by the Prisoners.

Callan, in reply to his lordship, who asked him whether he had anything to say, said:—"Nothing I can say is likely to be of much use. I am innocent of the crime charged against me. I did not come to this country for the purpose of taking life or destroying property."—Harkins then brought him to understand the value of other lives, and to consider his wife and children and the lives of other people. He had not thought or dreamed of doing any of the things with which he was charged. He did not come here with any intention of causing an explosion, nor did he know of any dynamite. He had never handled dynamite, and did not know what it was except what he had heard in court. If he had had dynamite when he came over, why had not the officers found it when they searched his bag? He hoped God would forgive those who had sworn lies against him; he would forgive them.

Sentence.

His Lordship then addressed the prisoners and said that the jury, after a most patient investigation of the case, had pronounced them guilty of the heinous crime charged against them. Speaking for himself, although during the trial he had endeavoured to conceal any opinion of his own on the subject lest the prisoners should be prejudiced by the expression of that opinion, he must say now that on the evidence before him he did not see how the jury could well have come to any other conclusion. If he had had the guilty principal, of whom the prisoners were the agents, before him, he would have felt that the public safety required that he should pass upon him the full extent of the sentence which the law permitted him to pass. At the same time he could not but look upon the prisoners as very guilty agents of a more guilty principal, and he would have to inflict upon them a punishment, the severity of which would operate as a warning to deter other men against the commission of such acts as those of which the prisoners had been found guilty. Looking at all the circumstances of the case he would, without sentencing them to the extreme penalty the law allowed, have to pass upon them a severe sentence, which was that they should be kept in penal servitude for a term of fifteen years.—The prisoners, who made no further attempt to speak, were then removed.—The foreman of the jury handed his lordship a resolution at which they had arrived expressing their sense of the admirable manner in which the investigation had been conducted by Chief-Inspector Littlechild.—His lordship, in communicating the terms of the resolution to Mr. Littlechild, added his own testimony to that of the jury in commendation of the conduct, skill, and industry of this officer.

TRAGEDY AT THE EAST-END.
Murder and Suicide Through Jealousy.

A terrible murder, followed by the suicide of the murderer, was committed at half past one o'clock on Wednesday, at 147, Backchurch-lane, White-chapel, a poor thoroughfare running out of the Commercial-road, and inhabited mostly by a low type of foreigners and small shopkeepers. The house before-mentioned had among its occupants a boot-finisher, named Louis Cohen, and living with him as his wife was a young Russian Jewess, whose name was far from being ascertained, but Potstami. It is stated that the female came to England from Russia about five months ago in company of her husband, who, it is alleged, had married her from a house of ill-fame. Two months since she left her husband and went to live with Cohen, and the husband, though much distressed, kept himself at a distance, not even disclosing his address. On Wednesday morning, however, a man, in calling at Cohen's for 2s. that was owing him, remarked that he had seen the woman's husband in the street. No particular notice was taken of this, and at about one o'clock the woman went out to buy some provisions. Soon afterwards Cohen heard the woman screaming, and on rushing down the stairs he was just in time to see her lying in the middle of the road with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was just able to point in the direction of Commercial-road and then became unconscious. Meanwhile some neighbours saw the husband running away and pursued him, but in passing along Greenfield-street, after crossing the Commercial-road, he turned back, and turning his back upon the policeman he immediately cut his own throat with a shoemaker's knife. The constable at once procured a cab and took the man to the London Hospital, but he expired on the way. Whilst this was taking place the woman had been removed on a barrow to the same hospital, but she also died before the hospital gates were reached. Although no one actually saw the murder committed, it is evident that the man attacked his wife and cut her throat at the foot of the stairs as she re-entered the house, and that she ran out and fell down in the road, as the floor at the foot of the stairs was a quantity of blood upon it, and the provisions which the woman was carrying were strewn in all directions. The murderer was in the same trade as Cohen, and the knife with which he did the deed is now in the possession of the police. It is an ordinary boot-finisher's knife, and was secured by the constable at the time the man committed suicide. The affair has naturally created great excitement in the neighbourhood, and Inspector Thursting, who has the case in hand, is now collecting evidence, and endeavouring to ascertain what the murderer has been living recently.

Inquest and Verdict.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for the Eastern Division of Middlesex, held an inquest at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, on Friday, respecting the death of Harriett Potstami, aged 21, who was murdered by her husband, Abraham Potstami. The evidence showed that the man and his wife were Jews, recently came to England. Shortly afterwards the man was called to live with a man named Cohen, and the husband went to the house and cut the woman's throat as she was entering the door. He then ran away and, on being pursued, cut his own throat just as a policeman was about to arrest him.—The jury found that Potstami murdered his wife and committed suicide while temporarily insane.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

More M.P.'s Convicted.

The trial of Mr. Alexander Blane, M.P., for inciting to conspiracy took place at Dufmanagh on Tuesday, and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act. Notice of appeal was given by Mr. J. Cox, M.P., who on Wednesday charged before Mr. Hodder and Mr. Cecil Roche, resident magistrates at Kildysart, county Clare, at a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, under the Crimes Act, with taking part in an unlawful assembly, namely, a meeting of the Irish National League in the proclaimed district of Kildysart, on the 24th October last. There was a second charge of inciting others to take part in the same assembly, and advising people to join the plan of campaign.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labour.—While Messrs. Cecil Roche, Hodder, and the other Kildysart magistrates were returning to Ennis from the prosecution of Mr. Cox, they narrowly escaped injury. The roads were blocked with large stones. Some of the police and soldiers received injuries.

Release of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., was on Wednesday released from Tullamore Gaol. Before leaving for Dublin he received a deputation and addressed a crowd in the public square. He defied the Government to go on imprisoning Irishmen, and declared their determination to continue agitating until they had obtained the right to make their own laws. He relied upon Mr. Gladstone and the National League to help them in their struggle, and said if the Government prevented the League from holding its meetings openly, they ought to hold them secretly.

Sentence on Father McFadden.

The hearing of the charge against the Rev. James McFadden, of Gweedore, of inciting tenants not to pay rent was concluded this week at Dufmanagh, before two resident magistrates. Counsel for the accused decided to call no evidence, but he claimed the discharge of his client. After hearing counsel for the defence the magistrates decided to hear the second charge of conspiracy before deciding on the charge of inciting to conspiracy. Defendant's counsel protested against this course as unusual and withdrew from the case. Mr. Ross, on behalf of the Crown, announced that he should produce the speech of Mr. Blane, M.P., as evidence against Father McFadden. Sergeant Mahoney was then called by the prosecution. Defendant at the close of the evidence addressed an hour's speech to the court, contending that he had always been in favour of a settlement in county Donegal. The chairman said the court had no observations of the prisoner could make legal the "plan of campaign" which the judges had declared illegal. After consultation the court sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment for inciting to conspiracy, no rule being marked in the other charge of conspiracy. Pending an appeal the defendant was released on bail.

Cold-blooded Murder of a Boycotted Man.

A deliberate murder was committed near Listowel on Tuesday morning. The victim was a farmer named James Fitzmaurice, aged about 60 years, who lived about two miles from the village of Listowel. Two years ago the deceased held a farm jointly with Mr. Samuel Hussey, but both were evicted. Almost immediately afterwards James Fitzmaurice took the farm on his own account, and thus incurred popular displeasure. He was richly boycotted, and for months past he had been under special police protection. On Tuesday morning he left home in a cart, accompanied by one of his daughters, aged 20 years, for the purpose of taking a couple of pigs to Listowel market. He was accompanied for some distance by two policemen, but at his request they left him at a point about a mile from the scene of the subsequent tragedy. After passing through Listowel Fitzmaurice noticed a young man of short stature and thick-set, who was walking along the road behind him, and as he was evident that words passed between them, although she could not hear distinctly what was said, Fitzmaurice seemed to lose his temper, for he raised his whip as if to strike the two men, who immediately seized him by the collar, drew their revolvers, and fired point-blank into the unfortunate man's body. The noise frightened the horse, which started off at a gallop, and the girl was unable to pull up until the cart had gone some considerable distance. As soon as she could she got out of the cart and ran to her father's assistance. The murderer had rushed off in the direction of Listowel as soon as they had fired several times. The old man tried to follow after the cart, but he had walked only forty paces when he sank to the ground exhausted with the loss of blood, and never again rallied. The terrified girl rushed to a house some twenty yards away, and, having obtained assistance, carried the poor old man into the place. The priest and the doctor were sent for, and the former arrived just in time to administer extreme unction. One man, named Daniel Cahill, has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder.—The inquest on the body resulted in a verdict of wilful murder. It was stated in evidence that three shots were fired. Two penetrated the lower part of the back, the bullets passing right through the body, and the third took effect in the thigh. Two men, named Kayes and Moriarty, have been arrested on suspicion.

Identification of Accused Men.

The prisoners Moriarty and Hayes, who are charged with the murder of Fitzmaurice, were on Wednesday placed among a number of other men in the yard of the Tralee Police Barrack. Nora Fitzmaurice, the daughter of the murdered man, who was with him when the tragedy occurred, was then brought into the yard to identify the men. She at once caught the eyes of the murderer, saying, "This is the man who killed my father," and pointing to Moriarty said, "This is the other."—The prisoners were remanded.

The Gladstone Sympathisers in Dublin.

Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley arrived at Kingstown, from Holyhead, on Wednesday, and received a welcome from the Kingstown Commissioners, who presented an address. Lord Ripon, in reply, said the object of their visit was to make the Union between Great Britain and Ireland real, substantial, and honest. That could only be accomplished by granting to the Irish people that self-government to which the Liberal Party believed they were justly entitled. Mr. Morley said they brought to Ireland the assurance of the sympathy and support of the leaders of the Liberal Party, and of great multitudes of the English people. On the arrival of the visitors at Dublin the trades and friendly societies, with torches, escorted them to the residences of their hosts. On Thursday the "Freedom of the City" was conferred on both the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. John Morley, in the City Hall. There were present several members of Parliament, including Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who occupied the chair; also the mayors and corporations of Cork, Drogheda, Sligo, Limerick, Waterford, and Kilkenny.

Two young men named Lambourn and Pennicott went in a small punt down the harbour of Emsworth, Hants, on Thursday afternoon. The punt, which was an old one, sprang a leak, and rapidly filled with water and sank. Pennicott managed to get ashore, where he fell from exhaustion, and was found unconscious. Lambourn sank and was drowned.

LATEST NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET.

An alarming fire broke out shortly before two o'clock on Saturday morning at 145, Queen Victoria-street, in premises tenanted as offices by the following firms:—John Russell and Co. (Limited), iron tube makers; Sharpe and Co., printers; Ryder and Davies, accountants; Joseph Klein, wholesale furrier; the North British Agricultural; Laughton and Co., advertising contractors; and Walter Darkin, newspaper proprietor. The premises in question, which are newly built, are situated between the offices of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and run right through from Queen Victoria-street to Upper Thames-street. The alarm was given by the policeman on the beat, who, on making his usual examination, found clouds of smoke issuing from the basement windows in the portion of the building occupied by Messrs. Russell and Co. In answer to the alarm, the hand-engine from Ludgate Circus and the steamer from Watling-street were quickly on the spot, and efforts were made to discover the seat of the outbreak. The fire was obviously in the basement, but some little time elapsed before an entry could be effected. In the meantime the engines from stations near were arriving and preparing to deal with the flames, which were now reported to have broken through the windows of Messrs. Russell's warehouse in Lower Thames-street. Almost at the same moment a great body of smoke and flame shot through the windows on the ground floor, and efforts were made to discover the seat of the outbreak. The fire was obviously in the basement, but some little time elapsed before an entry could be effected. In the meantime the engines from stations near were arriving and preparing to deal with the flames, which were now reported to have broken through the windows of Messrs. Russell's warehouse in Lower Thames-street. 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JOHN THRIDGOULD & CO.,
19 and 20, SIDNEY-STREET, COMMERCIAL-ROAD
LONDON, E. [Established 1851.]

THE PEOPLE'S MIXTURE

American laundrymen in Pittsburgh threaten to open war on their Chinese rivals.

The annual cut of lumber in the Adirondacks is estimated at 200,000,000 feet.

Sir Tattam Sykes' return to his tenants on the last half-year's rent amounted to £4,000.

Mrs. Holmes, wife of an Ashover gentleman, has committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor.

An Albany (Ga.) negro, who was killed in a fight a few days ago, had made all arrangements for his marriage to come off two days later.

A recent return shows that the number of agriculturists in Japan is 4,329,820, a decrease in ten years of 6,550.

Osaka, in Japan, has now decided to start a beer brewery company, with a capital of yen 200,000.

Fifteen car-loads of cattle and hogs were frozen to death on the New York Central Railway during the recent snowstorm.

The passenger station of the Great Western Railway Company at Midham, between Reading and Newbury, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

Immediately before the commencement of a service in an Edinburgh church, attention was directed to a man named Anderson, and on an attendant going to him, he was found to be dead.

Seven thousand five hundred square miles of land was formerly one of the most fertile parts of China, are now covered with water to a depth of from ten to thirty feet.

Mr. Serjeant Madden, the Irish Solicitor-general, has been succeeded in the appointment of Irish Serjeant-at-law by a Liberal Unionist—Mr. H. P. Jellott, Q.C.

Brigham Young's nephew has introduced into the Utah Legislature a Bill "for the more effectual protection of the lawful wife, and for the suppression of polygamy and polygamist practices."

The shock resulting from an explosion of dynamite, used in attempts to break the ice, was at first mistaken by the people of Newport (U.S.) for an earthquake visitation.

Last year, according to certain statistics, 123 persons were lynched in America. Texas heads the list with fifteen lynchings, and Mississippi comes next with fourteen.

Mr. S. P. Austin, shipowner, of Sunderland, has accepted the invitation of the Conservatives to become their candidate at the next Parliamentary election in conjunction with the Hon. F. W. Lambton, who will come out as a Liberal Unionist.

At a meeting of Sheffield unemployed the other day, Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., referred to trade depression, and expressed the hope that a state of affairs which was exceedingly deplorable for the whole country might be remedied.

John Finn, Mark Davis, and Albert Apted took seventeen live fowls from Kent House Farm, at Beckenham. The police, in return, took possession of the three pilferers. Finn goes to gaol for six months, and the others for two months.

Henry Hatcher was charged at Westminster Police Court with having been found in the area of Cardinal Manning's residence for a supposed unlawful purpose. The accused having given an explanation of his conduct, and having received a good character, was discharged.

Alfred Caldwell, a postman, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to stealing letters containing postal orders, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. George Henry Wade, for a similar offence, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At Rosen, Slavinsky and eleven of his fellow-prisoners have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for being connected with a secret Socialist association, the highest sentence being two years and nine months. Four of the accused were acquitted.

The motion for the Address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Crawford and seconded by Lord Armstrong. That in the House of Commons will be moved by Mr. J. L. Wharton and seconded by Colonel Duncan.

A British infantry regiment is, the Calcutta Englishman of Monday states, to be held in readiness to move to the front at a few hours' notice in case the progress of the Pioneer regiment into Sikkim is obstructed, or affairs among the Tibetans become graver.

The new nave of Cleckheaton Parish Church, forming part of the extensive scheme of enlarging and rebuilding, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The present edifice replaces the old parish church, of which nothing now remains but the tower. The cost has been £4,000, of which £1,000 has still to be raised.

A seaman named Henry Gibbs, of Bridgewater, has been publicly presented, at the local police court, with a silver medal, awarded him by the Norwegian Government for his bravery in assisting to rescue the crew of fourteen hands from the Norwegian bark Trolle which was sinking during a heavy gale in the Atlantic.

A fatal railway collision has occurred on the South-Western Railway of Russia. The mail train from Kiev, when approaching the station of Mirgajev, about eighty-two yards from Odessa, came into collision with a goods train. Two passengers and a guard were killed on the spot, and eleven passengers and two guards injured.

The Morning Star is the smallest steamer which has ever made the run from England to the Cape. She is 26 tons, yacht measurement, is of teak, copper fastened, and is classed A1 at Lloyd's. Her length is 50 ft. between perpendiculars, over all 55 ft., with 15 ft. 2 in. beam, and 5 ft. 6 in. depth of hold.

Thomas Grady, an elderly man, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour at Jarrow for obtaining money by fraud from solicitors and clerks on the representation that he was the father of deceased soldiers, whose effects he was entitled to receive at the War Office.

The Queen is expected to move the court from Osborne to Windsor Castle about the 14th inst. She will visit the metropolis on the 23rd, remaining at Buckingham Palace until the 25th. It is stated that the Queen, attended by a limited suite, will, according to present arrangements, leave for the Riviera on or about the 18th of March.

An inquest has been held at Manchester on the body of a female child, which was discovered on the 25th of January in a cupboard of a house in Hulme, a district of Manchester. A young woman named Howarth lodged in the house, and the evidence showed that she was confined three months ago, and that the child had been hidden in the cupboard ever since.

Mr. Justice North gave judgment this week in an application made by certain ratepayers to restrain the Vestry of Lambeth from proceeding with a proposed bill before Parliament to obtain new powers to raise rates for works. The ratepayers also sought to restrain the vestry from applying any portion of the rates to expenses connected with the proposed bill. His lordship held that he could not restrain the vestry from applying to Parliament for further powers, but he granted an injunction restraining them from applying any portion of the rates to the promotion of the bill.

Mr. W. H. Smith was the principal speaker at a dinner given to celebrate the opening of the new premises of the Chelsea Conservative Club. He claimed for the Government that in what they had done in respect to the recent attempts to hold meetings in Trafalgar-square they had upheld the legitimate right of public meeting. In the ensuing session they would ask the House of Commons to conduct its business within reasonable hours, and to end its business after reasonable hours, and to grant an injunction restraining them from applying any portion of the rates to the promotion of the bill.

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way to impose duties upon food or manufactured articles.

No change will be effected in the sugar duties in Belgium in the year 1888-89.

The Belgian North Sea Fisheries Commission of inquiry will commence its labours immediately.

Eastbourne pier is to have a handsome permanent shelter of glass and iron extending the full width of the pier and 162 ft. in length.

The Prince of Wales will leave England in a few days—probably on the 9th or 10th—for the continent.

Mrs. Langtry, as a defence against offensive curiosity, has had a fence put up in front of her residence in New York.

A man who is suspected of having committed the recent robbery in Paris of 300,000 fr., has been arrested at Orsova, on the Hungarian frontier.

The bi-centenary of the founding of the Russian Navy will be celebrated on the 30th of May, the anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great.

A party of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers will shortly proceed from Gibraltar to Tangier, where their services will be placed at the disposal of the British Minister.

An old Englishman lost in the blizzard at Grand Forks, Dakota, buried himself in the snow and laid there all night, and escaped with a few touches of frost.

The Englishman Brooks, alias Maxwell, who is under sentence of death, in America, for the murder of Mr. Freller, has written an appeal to the people, calling for fair play and justice.

Windsor means to celebrate the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales in a loyal manner. This will include a civic ball at the Guildhall.

The Ven. Sir L. Stamer, archdeacon of Stoke, has been appointed a suffragan bishop for the diocese of Lichfield. He will bear the title of Bishop of Shrewsbury.

The Galente, British ship from Calcutta for New York, has been burnt at sea. The crew, who took to the boats, were picked up and landed at Pernambuco.

The U.S. Senate has passed a "joint" resolution changing the date for the inauguration of a president from March 4th to April 30th, thus extending Mr. Cleveland's Administration to April 30th, 1889.

The drunken guests at a Hungarian christening, at Mount Carmel, Penna., upset the stove. The flames were not put under until a row of seven frame houses were destroyed. Three men and a woman and child were burned to death.

A largely-attended meeting of Dover ratepayers unanimously resolved to raise funds to provide for the entertainment of the troops and for the compensation in case of injury to land during the Easter Volunteer operations.

A serious fire has occurred in Broadway, New York. Four large business houses were totally destroyed and three others greatly damaged. Altogether, fifteen firms are sufferers, and the loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Two men, named Butler and Garnham, have been committed for trial from the Guildhall justice-house, charged with breaking and entering a warehouse in Woodstreet, and stealing therefrom goods worth upwards of £100.

An independent lady has been fined £10 and costs at Brighton for stealing small articles from a shop. The defence was that she had always lived in luxury, and that she could not have been in her right mind when she took the things.

Two artillerymen stationed at Montrose Barracks, who were under orders to return to Leith, prior to sailing for India, attacked and seriously assaulted a sergeant. They were only secured after a severe struggle.

A British steamer arrived at Bangkok with a load apparently of potatoes and onions, shipped from Singapore. On these "provisions" being taken to the Custom House and emptied out, something like 4,000 tins of English gunpowder were exposed to view.

From a Hong Kong paper it would appear as though the Russian Pacific Squadron has suffered a loss of the same nature as our China Squadron did in the case of the Wasp. At all events, nothing has been heard of the gunboat Aleut for about four months.

It is stated that of the two branches of the Primrose League in Eastbourne, one has been suppressed by the Grand Council in consequence of its action interfering with the work of the local Conservative Association. Several new habitations are to be formed immediately.

The discovery is reported on the summit of the Jungfrau of relics of the recent disastrous loss of life on the mountain, which shows that before the final catastrophe the guides had succumbed either to the violence of the weather or to an accident.

The Rev. Canon Whelpton, who founded St. Saviour's Church, Eastbourne, twenty-one years ago, and who has been the vicar the whole of that time without the payment of any salary, has been presented with a service of plate costing about 300 guineas.

Under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, who has signified her intention to be present, a matinee of "A Scrap of Paper" will be given at Cromwell House, by permission of Lady Frederick, on Saturday next, February 11th. The proceeds will be handed to the St. Katherine's House, Fulham.

An account has been given of another narrow escape by the East London assassin. An officer, it is stated, was taken into hospital in a dying state, and declared that he had shot himself to avoid the shooting of the Emperor, which, as a member of the revolutionary society, he had been deputed by lot to do.

Discovery has been made that a large number of valuable books have been stolen from the Birmingham Central Library. The estimated number of volumes missing was stated at about 300, but a complete investigation has yet to be made. Some of the books have been found at a dealer's in the town. Suspicion rests upon a junior assistant at the library, who has disappeared.

Mr. Ritchie, addressing a meeting at Sheffield, said that in the coming session the Government desired to take into consideration railway rates, employers' liability, limited liability, technical education, and local government. A further reform in the procedure of the House of Commons was first necessary, but he promised that the Local Government Bill should be introduced before Easter.

Kurt Degeuer has been charged on remand, at Marlborough-street Police Court, with being a lunatic wandering at large near Kensington Palace. He had given to a constable an envelope addressed to himself as "His Majesty Kurt Degeuer, Emperor of China and King of England." Captain von Roeder, of the German Consulate, said he was ready to take charge of Mr. Degeuer and send him home to Germany. Mr. Newton thereupon discharged him.

One of the convicts at Portsmouth, named Davis, aged 24, who had just commenced his second term of five years' penal servitude, was having his cell searched, when it was found that he had only one shirt in his bed. He was examined, and it was ascertained that he had converted one sheet into a perfectly fitting suit of clothes, a cap being made of the same material, and he was wearing this under his ordinary prison garb. A letter was found on him, addressed to a resident in Portsmouth, appealing for money.

In the Chancery Division an application was made to Mr. Justice Kay to restrain Mr. Collyer from removing his son to Manitoba to educate him as a farmer. It was stated that the son, who was 15 years old, had been educated in the United States, and that his father would undertake to educate and maintain him, and that he had a wish to become an officer in the army. In dismissing the application, which his lordship described as an unwarrantable interference with the right of a father to provide for the future of his child, Mr. Justice Kay ordered the applicants.

who were next friends of the boy, to pay the costs personally.

An inquiry is proceeding at Woolwich concerning the bursting of a 38-ton gun.

Prince Albert Victor is gazetted as honorary lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Small-pox caused thirty-seven deaths in Sheffield last week.

The first levée of the season was held on Wednesday by the Lord-Lieutenant, at Dublin Castle.

The death-rate of London declined last week to 22.1 per 1,000 annually.

The death is announced of Dr. Asa Gray, the eminent American botanist.

Hungary is considerably alarmed at the extensive increase in immigration to the United States.

It is officially announced that the Czar has approved the general plans for the new fortifications at Warsaw.

Francis Solom, an auctioneer, of Wolverhampton, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining credit to the amount of over £3,000 by false pretences, from the Staffordshire Joint Stock Bank.

Dr. John Murray, of the Challenger Expedition, declares that the mean height of the land of the globe is 2,320 feet above the sea level, and the mean depth of the ocean is 2,080 fathoms.

Thomas Williams, a young fellow of about 25, had been staying in a Swansea hotel for about five weeks. The other evening he was discovered in the attic suspended by the neck, and dead.

George Clarke is an old offender. This explains the sentence of five years' penal servitude passed on him at Derby for stealing two overcoats and a case of surgical instruments.

A boiler explosion has occurred at the cement works of Messrs. Brooks, Shoolbridge and Co., at Grays, Essex. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the damage done to the property is roughly estimated at £25,000.

The weather in British North America has changed from severe cold to remarkable mildness. The thermometer has been at fifteen degrees above the freezing point, and farmers are beginning to plough.

The German Federal Council have fixed the sum for carrying out the New Military Organisation Bill at 281,500,000 marks, and has authorised a loan for carrying out the bill. A loan bill was subsequently introduced in the Reichstag.

The Scottish Miners' Federation, representing the views of 25,000 men, expressed sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Graham, and decided to raise a testimonial to the former, Mr. Stephen Mason, M.P., to be treasurer.

Mexico is not a happy resort for Freemasons. They, as a body, supported the re-election of President Diaz, and thus aroused the most bitter animosity of the clericals. Since that a number of the confraternity have been assassinated.

Hannah Lee, who has just died at Burslem at the age of 76, had been receiving parochial relief for years. On searching her effects, £129 in gold was discovered by the relieving officer tied up in bits of rag.

The Cunard Company's steamer Demerara, which left the Mersey for the Mediterranean and is now thirty days overdue, is given up as lost. The vessel had forty-one persons on board—a crew numbering thirty-nine and two passengers. It is feared that all hands have perished.

It is stated that the principal contractors in Russia, and particularly in Bessarabia, have been asked what quantities of equipment and provisions they could supply. At the same time Prince Bismarck expressed his conviction that peace would not be disturbed.

The formation of a new mounted infantry regiment is proceeding at Aldershot, the object being to provide picked infantry soldiers capable of acting with the cavalry, and of using their rifles and bayonets to the greatest advantage when great rapidity of movement is requisite.

The lifeless body of a labourer, of Bagshot, in Northamptonshire, has been found dreadfully mutilated in a stable occupied by a bull. It is conjectured that while the man was filling the manger the bull became violent and gored him to death.

A boy named Gall attempted to stop a runaway horse at Laurencekirk. He held on to it until it reached the centre of the railway bridge, when he fell, and the cart went over his head just at the base of the skull, causing almost instantaneous death.

The annual entertainment to factory girls of East London at the Edinburgh Castle Coffee Palace, Lincolshire, took place on Tuesday night. Over 2,000 girls attended in response to the invitation issued by Dr. Barnardo, whose labours are so well known in connection with his excellent institutions for boys and girls and his mission work.

At the Sandwich Police Court on Thursday a waiter, named Stanley, was remanded on a charge of stealing several articles from the Bell Hotel, where he had been employed. The superintendent of the police stated that the prisoner's box was found to contain a knife, a comb, and over 100 pawn tickets for various articles pledged in London.

Three men were placing a sheet of glass in position on the grinding table at a plate-glass works in Butler, Penna., when the grinders were set in motion. One of the trio saw the danger and escaped, but the other two were caught before they were aware of their danger, and ground to death.

The Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday evening at the Guildhall, distributed the Queen's Prizes which had been awarded by the Science and Art Department to the successful students in the Metropolitan drawing classes. He said the number of young men who attended these classes showed that there was no reason to despair of the future progress of this country.

Seven persons have been tried by the St. Petersburg Senate on charges of having joined a secret revolutionary party, and having stored explosives for the purpose of committing acts of terrorism. They were found guilty and sentenced to death, but the Imperial pardon has been extended to them, and the sentences commuted to various terms of penal servitude. Three of the accused are women.

John Cousins, coffee-house keeper, was summoned to the Guildhall Police Court, charged with wantonly discharging a revolver in a hansom cab in Houndsditch. Early in the morning of last Wednesday a constable heard the report of a pistol and found the defendant in the cab armed with a six-chambered revolver, five barrels being loaded. The defendant, who said the affair was accidental, was fined 20s.

Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Grantham have this week delivered judgment in a case regarding claims for the repayment of excess of income-tax. The appellants were a copper mining company, and the question was whether they had a right relief for anything beyond the last year of the three years' profits on which they had paid duty. Mr. Justice Cave said he came to the conclusion that the appellants were not entitled to the relief sought.

John Churchill, Superintendent of Industrial Dwellings, was charged, at the Southwark Police Court with presenting a loaded revolver at a constable, and threatening to shoot him, and with assaulting two other policemen. The prisoner's wife had refused to appear as a witness on a charge of theft, and a warrant was issued to compel her attendance. The alleged offence arose out of the execution of the warrant. The prisoner was remanded.

At the annual meeting of the Dartford Conservative Club, Mr. R. C. Miller, president, presided, the following resolution was moved by the president and seconded by Mr. J. C. Hayward, was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting views with great satisfaction the successful results which have been achieved in Ireland with regard to the improved respect now paid to law and order through Mr. Laibour's vigorous administration of the Crimes Act. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with an expression of

SOME REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

In the Divorce Division on Monday Mr. Justice Butt and a common jury had before them the consolidated suits of *Dunn v. Dunn* and *Wall v. Dunn*, part heard on Friday and Saturday last week. In the first petition the husband, Mr. Richard Dunn, sought a divorce on the ground of the alleged adultery of his wife with the co-respondent, Mr. Harry Wall, jun., against whom damages were claimed. Answers were filed denying the charge, and, in a cross-suit, the wife alleged cruelty and adultery on the part of her husband, which he denied. Mr. Indewick, Q.C., Mr. Bayford, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton appeared for the husband; Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Phillis, and Mr. Todd for the wife; and Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. Beard for the co-respondent. The evidence of the petitioner appeared in the People on Saturday last.

They were Very Sweet on Each Other.

Charles Tinsley, the petitioner's second coachman, stated that when the respondent went to Margate in September, 1886, he went with her with the carriage and horses. He drove her out nearly every day. Pegwell Bay was Mrs. Dunn's favourite drive. She there met Master Harry Wall, the co-respondent, who drove home with her to her lodgings. They seemed very sweet upon each other. In cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, witness stated that on most occasions when the respondent met the co-respondent, at Pegwell Bay, his father and mother were with him. They all got into the carriage and went home with her. Miss Norah Dunn, a sister of the petitioner, stated that she lived with her brother and his wife. They made the acquaintance of the Walls in 1886. In August of that year she went with the respondent to Margate. The Walls were there, and young Wall frequently visited the respondent at her lodgings. In October she went with the respondent to a ball at Margate. They met young Wall there, and he saw them home. When they got home they all went into the drawing-room. It was about two o'clock in the morning. Witness went to bed and left Wall and Mrs. Dunn together. Mrs. Dunn slept with witness, and came to bed about three o'clock. They left Margate next day, and young Wall saw them off. Mrs. Dunn kissed him, and seemed in great distress. She had seen them kissing on other occasions. After they got home, witness told Mrs. Dunn that she was acting very unwisely, and begged her not to see him. She begged her to give up the acquaintance of the Walls. On other occasions witness spoke to her on the subject of her intimacy with them, when she said:

She Knew She was Doing Wrong. But she could not help herself. Witness also spoke to other visits by Wall to the respondent. On the 4th of June, 1887, they were all at Adelaide-road. At dinner Mrs. Dunn seemed to be the worse for drink. A quarrel in consequence arose between her and her husband. Mrs. Dunn would persist in carving a fowl. Her husband took the knife from her, and sent her out of the room. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, Mrs. Dunn had several fits in consequence of drink. Witness could not say how many. She was attended by several medical gentlemen in consequence. They were not caused by scenes of violence on the part of her brother. There were no scenes of violence. She had heard her brother swear at his wife. Sir C. Russell: Did he call her names?—Witness (hesitating): Yes. The rows between her brother and his wife occurred in 1885-6-7. Witness did not think the Walls suitable companions for Mrs. Dunn. She judged of them from their conduct and behaviour. The mother once upon a time she resented them. While at Margate in September, 1886, old Wall got a bouquet, which he was to present to Mrs. Dunn. Young Wall, Master Harry, had another which he proposed presenting to witness. It was a superior one to the father's, who stated that

It was Etiquette to present a better bouquet to her than to Mrs. Dunn. The father and son had words about the matter, but ultimately it was arranged. In November, 1886, she found Mrs. Dunn lying on the sofa with the co-respondent, and from that time and that incident she considered that her sister-in-law had misconducted herself with the respondent. Mr. Justice Butt: What was your real reason for wishing your sister-in-law to break off with the Walls?—Miss Dunn: From what I saw taking place between my sister-in-law and young Wall, and the countenance his parents gave to it. Catherine Bryant said she was the wife of Charles Bryant, a bookmaker's clerk. She was the sister of the respondent. She was present at Jennings's benefit at the Oxford in November, 1886. Mrs. Dunn, her sister, was there with the Walls. They all went home to Adelaide-road together. The witness remained there all night, and slept with her sister. When witness awoke her sister was not in bed. She came up afterwards, and awoke her at half past ten. Young Wall slept that night in the dining-room. A few weeks after her sister said to her: "What do you think has happened?" The night we went to the Oxford I must have fallen asleep in the dining-room, and when I awoke I found young Wall with me." Mr. Dunn was always kind to his wife and children. Cross-examined: Her husband was a betting man, and Mr. Dunn had assisted him in business. When her sister awoke her on the morning after the Oxford incident she had on her clothes and her dressing-gown. Before that incident nor since had she never seen anything to reproach her with. Charles Weston, a carriage driver at Canfield Town, stated that on the 28th October, 1886, he was sent to Adelaide-road to remove a piece of furniture. On going into the room he

A Man and Woman Asleep.

in the couch. They had a rug over them.—He did not know who they were. The two were lying with their faces to each other. He got the furniture away, and took no further notice.—Ann Lavender said she was formerly in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn. She left the day before the last week last year. She did not go with the family to Margate. When Mrs. Dunn and family returned young Wall visited about a week after. When young Wall came he usually stopped about an hour or so. He sometimes returned home with Mrs. Dunn in a cab, and then he would remain some time. Mrs. Dunn used usually to let out young Wall when he left, and she would kiss him before he went. She recollected the man coming to her. She went into the dining-room before Mr. Dunn's man entered. She saw Mrs. Dunn and young Wall on the couch. They remained there while the man moved the furniture. Young Wall had his shirt and trousers on, but not his dress coat. After that she had taken up soda and took to Mrs. Dunn to her bed-room, and she saw young Wall there. Mrs. Dunn also called for bath towels, and said:

Mr. Wall was going to take a Bath. (Mrs. Dunn) said she should not mind rubbing him down. (Laughter.) She had seen Mrs. Dunn and young Wall in the morning-room. Wall was sitting in an armchair, and Mrs. Dunn was sitting on his knee. She saw that by looking through the keyhole.—In cross-examination by Sir C. Russell she said the Duns were a happy family. There were no rows. She was of opinion that Mrs. Dunn did not conduct herself as a married woman ought to do, and she had told her Norah so. She had looked through the keyhole before she told her. Mrs. Dunn had told her ways to knock at the door before entering when young Wall was there.—Sir C. Russell: Did she tell you "young Wall"?—Witness: No, she used to call him "the worm." (Laughter.)—Then she said to say "When the worm comes mind you lock at the door?"—Yes, and when the worm was here I always took care to do so.—Do you call "worm" a very appropriate name for a pet?

—No; I think I should consider such a name an insult.—What clothes had young Wall on him when you saw him lying on the couch in the dining-room?—A white shirt and dark trousers.—A cabman named "Lilies and two other persons, formerly domestic servants in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn having been called, the case was again adjourned.

The Sofa Incident Again.

On the resumption of the case on Wednesday, Percy Brierley, examined by Mr. Indewick, said he was a plumber's labourer, employed in Judd-street, Euston-road. Formerly he was in the employ of Messrs. Maple, Tottenham Court-road. He remembered going with Western, a carman, to a house in Adelaide-road, to remove some furniture. He followed his mate into the house, and on going into the dining-room he saw a man and woman lying on the sofa covered with rugs.—By Sir C. Russell: He noticed that the man was lying on the inside, next the wall, and the woman on the outside. They appeared to be asleep.—By Mr. Indewick: I said to a, mate, "What's that; are they asleep?" and my mate said, "You look this way, and get on with your work." The Foreman of the Jury: Will your lordship ask him whether witness and his mate had any talk about the matter?—Sir Charles Russell put the question.—Witness: Yes, we had some talk. I said it reminds me of a shop.—Thomas Savage, coachman, in the service of Mr. Dunn, said that after the return of the family from the seaside he had driven Mrs. Dunn four or five times a week to Colebrook-row. On those occasions he was told to come again in half an hour. He had returned in that time and was told to come again. She had stopped three or four hours at a time. He had driven them to the Avenue Theatre. Very often when driving Mrs. Dunn she had got out at a cab-stand, got into a cab, and told the cabman to drive her to Colebrook-row. He had noticed several times that Mrs. Dunn was the worse for drink.

Repentant.—What had she done?

Frederick Dunn, assistant to his brother, examined by Mr. Middleton, said his brother always treated his wife with the greatest kindness—"in fact, too much." She was very often the worse for drink, but could not remember how often. He could tell she was in liquor because of her speech and manner—singing and dancing. On June 5th in last year Mrs. R. Dunn came to his house, and in the evening she, with him and his wife, went to the British Queen in Fermanagh-street, Camden Town, and there they all had supper. Mr. Roberts, the landlord, and his wife were with them. After supper a cab was called, and Mrs. R. Dunn went away in it. He offered to go with her, but she would not allow him. Eight days afterwards she came to his house again in the morning about eleven o'clock, when he was in bed, and she went into the next room, which was only separated from his bed-room by folding doors. His attention was drawn to a sound of crying in the next room, and he heard her say: "My God, what have I done? My beautiful home, and lovely babies; and all for that fellow."—By Sir C. Russell: I remember the words quite distinctly.—Catherine Dunn, wife of the last witness, examined by Mr. Bayford, stated that she had always heard Mrs. Dunn speak well of her husband. She often went to her house, and slept with her. She had also frequently driven out with Mrs. Richard Dunn. On several occasions she called at the house of the Walls, and she had noticed that Mrs. Dunn and young Wall acted in a manner which they should not have done, and it was evident they wanted to get rid of her. On June 4th last she was at the house of the Duns when there was a fowl to be carved at dinner. Mrs. Dunn tried to do it, but could not, and "it slid into her lap." Mr. Dunn on that occasion had words with his wife because she was in liquor, and he called up the servants and told them not to get any more liquor for her.—Cross-examined: She had been barmaid at a music-hall.

She Thought It Improper.

—Sir Charles Russell: What was the conduct you thought improper between Mrs. Dunn and young Wall?—They were cuddling one another.—Did you think Mrs. Dunn was unfaithful to her husband? I did?—Why did you think so? Their conduct was improper.—Witness continued: She was at the supper at the British Queen. Her husband offered to go home with her in the cab, but she refused to allow him, and said she was going straight home. There was a party at Mrs. Dunn's house on June 13th, and about one o'clock in the morning, when all the visitors were gone except witness and young Wall and his parents, the saw something improper.—What was it?—Mr. and Mrs. Wall were trying to hide Mrs. Dunn and young Wall from view.—What were they doing?—Mr. Wall fluttered the newspaper up and down and giggled.—Could you see what was going on? I could.—What was it they were doing? Mrs. Dunn had one arm round young Wall's neck, and the other hand was—well, I don't know what to say—the other hand was—well, I don't know. (Laughter.)—Caroline Pommel, said she was a monthly nurse, and had attended Mrs. Dunn in several confinements. She always spoke in the highest terms of her husband, and seemed to be very fond of

THE DUNN DIVORCE SUIT.



PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCIPAL PERSONAGES.

him.—Sir Charles Russell: Did you give her drink? I was "obligated to do so" when she asked.—Ann Dunn, wife of Daniel Dunn, a clerk, uncle of Richard Dunn, stated that Mrs. Dunn always spoke of her husband as a very affectionate good man. She knew that sometimes she took too much to drink.—Sarah Gladwin, wife of a clerk in the employ of Mr. Dunn, remembered Mrs. Dunn speaking constantly in the highest terms of her husband. Occasionally she was the worse for drink.—Charles White, a member of Tattersall's, living in the Seven Sisters-road, knew Mr. and Mrs. Dunn very well. Mr. Dunn always treated his wife kindly. He had seen Mrs. Dunn the worse for drink on several occasions. Once, three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn came to his house to dine. They came in in their brougham. Mrs. Dunn was very intoxicated. When Mrs. Dunn sat down to dinner she rolled about, and her husband tapped her on the shoulder and said she was not fit to be there, and ordered her to go home, and she left the room and went away home in a cab.

Mrs. Anderson's Evidence.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of a bookmaker, residing at Crescent Lodge, Surbiton, was well acquainted with Mrs. Dunn, who had always spoken of Mr. Dunn in the highest terms as a kind, indulgent, and loving husband. Mrs. Dunn was "given to drink." She was once introduced to young Wall. This was at a "Cat's party"—a party given by Mrs. Dunn to a few ladies. (Laughter.) There was no pretence for saying that she had ever committed adultery with Mr. Dunn. Nor was there the slightest ground for saying that she was not married. She married Mr. Anderson on September 19th, 1884. When they kept the Eel Pie Hotel, she was occasionally visited by the Duns. Mrs. Dunn came in as "supposed" to go upstairs to her room. She remembered going into her aunt's room when she was in bed, about six o'clock one evening, when her aunt was ill, and she saw Mrs. Dunn sitting on the side of the bed. He kissed Mrs. Anderson several times, and put his hands on the pillow. Mr. Anderson was away at the Manchester Races. Mrs. Anderson had a black eye at the time. Several bottles of champagne were sent up to the bed-room, and she saw Mr. Dunn and her aunt drinking it. She had seen Mr. Dunn kiss her aunt on several occasions downstairs in the drawing-room at Cobham-villa. On several occasions she had seen Mr. Dunn in her aunt's bed-room. She knew a woman named Polly Harcourt—a low woman. She had seen Mr. Dunn with Polly Harcourt in the grounds and in the coffee-room taking dinner together. Polly was a constant visitor there. She had seen Polly sitting in the grounds drinking champagne with Mr. Dunn and Charles Cornwall. Witness continuing, said—Her aunt went with Mr. Dunn to two balls. Mr. Anderson was then away from home. She had told the other servants in the house what she had seen; and had not told lies. She told the servants because she did not think it was a proper place for her to be in. (Laughter.) She first told what she knew about two weeks ago. She had not seen Mrs. Dunn until about two or three weeks ago.—Cross-examined: Mrs. Dunn asked her whether Mr. Dunn had been in her aunt's bed-room, and had seen him kissing her, and she told her that she had. She was 9 years old when she lived with her aunt, and was sent to school. She lived with her aunt five years. She saw Polly Harcourt and Mr. Dunn at Eel Pie Island, while Mr. Mackenzie was there. They were drinking champagne in the open garden. There were seven or eight servants, besides the waiters, and the manager. All the visitors and the servants could see what was going on. It was two summers ago when her aunt was light-headed. Her aunt sent her home by herself and her aunt gave her two black eyes, while she was with her. She did not tell any one she had had a child.

The Respondent's Evidence.

Mary Ann Dunn, wife of the petitioner, said she was married on June 8th, 1874. For about eighteen months he behaved very kindly to her; and then he changed, and became very violent in his temper when he was drunk. He was very often in that state. He came home very late. The more money he got, the later he stopped out. He used to come home at three in the morning, and sometimes at six. When he was not at home she used to go to bed at ten. Sometimes when he came home at three or four o'clock he would turn her out of bed, and then she went to sleep in the spare room. His language was filthy—quite shocking. She never used bad language to him in return. Occasionally, when he came home, she had had drink, but only when her sister-in-law gave it to her. She thought she was never violent to him while in that state. At other times he was kind to her. Two or three years after their marriage he used to come home very late. One night, about seven o'clock, he came home very cross, but she could not tell when. She followed him into his room, and told him dinner was ready. He swore at her, then in the dining-room he ordered her out of the room, and because she did not go, he took up a small round table and struck her with it in the corner of the mouth. He acted in a violent way upon one other previous occasion. In 1879, at Brighton, Mr. Dunn came home very cross, and after dinner knocked her down. His baby, Violet, was then two or three months old. From then to 1887 his conduct was the same, waiting at her and knocking her about. In 1887 she went with her husband to Brighton. Mrs. Wall was invited to visit them, and they went to a music hall. She and Mrs. Wall returned in a cab; but her husband did not come home until six o'clock in the morning, when he was the worse for drink. Mrs. Wall had a drop of brandy one afternoon, because she was ill; and when Mr. Dunn came in he swore at her, and when she went to her bed-room he followed her and struck her in the face with a hat-box, scratching her face. In April, 1887, he quarrelled with her

—in this insolent and abominable manner. I don't say more about it. (Applause.) Polly then descended from the witness' stand, apparently entirely unconcerned, and sat on the solicitor's bench.—"Captain" Martha Lacy stated that the last witness was in a house belonging to the Salvation Army, called a Rescue Home.

Priscilla Thompson, the Niece.

Priscilla Thompson, 15 years old, said she was living as a servant in the High-road, Kilburn. She had been there six weeks. She left her aunt, who lived at the Eel Pie Hotel on May 3rd, 1887. Mr. Anderson had a house near the bank of the river. She knew Mr. Dunn, and pointed him out in court. Mr. Dunn was very often at the island, more often without than with Mrs. Dunn. When he slept there it was in Mrs. Anderson's bed-room, which she always gave up to him. She also knew of Mr. Dunn visiting and sleeping at two other houses belonging to the Andersons—one called Cobham Villa and one Crescent Lodge. Mr. Dunn was not very often accompanied by any other person. She remembered Mrs. Anderson being ill at Cobham Villa; she was "supposed to be light-headed." When Mr. Dunn came in he was "supposed" to go upstairs to his room. She remembered going into her aunt's room when she was in bed, about six o'clock one evening, when her aunt was ill, and she saw Mrs. Dunn sitting on the side of the bed. He kissed Mrs. Anderson several times, and put his hands on the pillow. Mr. Anderson was away at the Manchester Races. Mrs. Anderson had a black eye at the time. Several bottles of champagne were sent up to the bed-room, and she saw Mr. Dunn and her aunt drinking it. She had seen Mr. Dunn kiss her aunt on several occasions downstairs in the drawing-room at Cobham-villa. On several occasions she had seen Mr. Dunn in her aunt's bed-room. She knew a woman named Polly Harcourt—a low woman. She had seen Mr. Dunn with Polly Harcourt in the grounds and in the coffee-room taking dinner together. Polly was a constant visitor there. She had seen Polly sitting in the grounds drinking champagne with Mr. Dunn and Charles Cornwall. Witness continuing, said—Her aunt went with Mr. Dunn to two balls. Mr. Anderson was then away from home. She had told the other servants in the house what she had seen; and had not told lies. She told the servants because she did not think it was a proper place for her to be in. (Laughter.) She first told what she knew about two weeks ago. She had not seen Mrs. Dunn until about two or three weeks ago.—Cross-examined: Mrs. Dunn asked her whether Mr. Dunn had been in her aunt's bed-room, and had seen him kissing her, and she told her that she had. She was 9 years old when she lived with her aunt, and was sent to school. She lived with her aunt five years. She saw Polly Harcourt and Mr. Dunn at Eel Pie Island, while Mr. Mackenzie was there. They were drinking champagne in the open garden. There were seven or eight servants, besides the waiters, and the manager. All the visitors and the servants could see what was going on. It was two summers ago when her aunt was light-headed. Her aunt sent her home by herself and her aunt gave her two black eyes, while she was with her. She did not tell any one she had had a child.

An Infamous Lie.

He had never received any money for the keep of Mrs. Dunn. She had, he thought, paid for half a ton of coal. Mrs. Dunn had been with him since June. She was not given to drink; she could not take any more. Because she became hysterical and had fits.—By Mr. Indewick: Mrs. Dunn was decidedly a sober woman. She could not take much.—The Judge: How do you know that?—Witness: She was a delicate lady, and could not drink much. She never could take, for instance, three glasses of brandy.—Mr. Indewick: During the last thirty years have you ever been convicted of felony? No.—Have you ever been known as Harry Whiting? No; but I have as Henry Whiting.—Did you plead guilty to six indictments for stealing the same occasion? What has that to do with you?—The Judge: Answer the question.—Witness: I was charged with passing cheques—crossed cheques—given me by some one who obtained them wrongly. I was convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. I hope you are satisfied.—Mr. Indewick: What were you convicted for doing?—Witness: For passing crossed cheques for some one who had obtained them wrongly. Much good may the information do you.—The Judge: You had much better not make observations.—Sir Charles Russell: The trial was nearly three years ago, my lord, and he is naturally excited.—Witness (to Mr. Indewick): Much good may the facts do you.—The Judge (to witness): If you repeat that language I will send you to prison again. Another expression of that kind and you will go to gaol.—Mr. Indewick: Were you indicted for stealing an order for 268 from Mr. Harvey? I cannot recollect. I was not represented, and did not know the facts.—Were you also indicted for unlawfully obtaining by means of false pretences an order for the payment of 216 from the property of Mr. Harvey, and another order for 268? I cannot tell you. I was in a state of excitement all the time, and never before had

again at Brighton, and taking up a carving-knife, threatened to kill her. In the month of May of that year, while coming home from a theatre, he seized her by the nose and

Wrenched it.

In June, while she was carving a fowl he took it up and flung it at her, striking her in the breast, and the fowl fell in her lap. On June 5th he left home and went to Margate, and she did not notice him again until the 12th. That night, when he came home, he was very cross. A night or two after, when she had gone to her room, he sent up a letter to her by a servant. She received the letter, and went downstairs to her husband, and said, "Dine what do you mean by this note?" He said, "You must not speak to me, but you'll hear from my solicitor." That night he dragged her out of her bed, and told her to get out of her house. She went to her husband's brother's house first, but found she could not stop there. Then she went to her sister's, but she found that she could not stay there, and then she went to Mr. Wall's. When she went to Mr. Dunn's house she did not say, "My God, what have I done?" or anything of the kind. Her husband had never accused her. Her husband never disappeared of her acquaintance with the Walls.—Is it a fact that you know Polly Harcourt? I have seen her once or twice at race meetings. I have not drunk with her at a bar.—By Mr. Justice Butt: I heard Priscilla Thompson give her evidence.—Was it on her information you charged your husband with Polly Harcourt? I could not say.—Did you get any information from anyone besides her? No, I don't think I did.—Besides the statement of Priscilla Thompson, had you any proof of adultery with Polly Harcourt? No, I had not.—Did she tell you any more than she has said? She told me she had seen them together.—Then did you think yourself justified in swearing the affidavit you have as to your husband's adultery with Elizabeth Anderson and Polly Harcourt? There is the woman who did the washing for Polly Harcourt to be called.—George Winsley, a plumber and locksmith, deposed that his wife was a washerwoman. He had gone to the house in George-street, Portman-square, to fetch the washing. He had seen Mr. Richard Dunn there.—The witness was then asked if he could point Mr. Dunn out in court, and after a careful scrutiny, he pointed to Mr. Charles White, one of the witnesses, who was sitting on the left-hand side of Mr. Dunn.

Kissing All Round.

Mrs. Annie Wall was the first witness called on Thursday. She said she resided with her husband at 8, Colebrook-row, Islington. Her husband was manager of the Copyrights Protection Association. They had been married twenty-five years. She became acquainted with the Duns from about Christmas, 1885. They occasionally visited each other. She went to the "Cats" party spoken of. She had never encouraged her son to visit Mrs. Dunn. They were all at Margate together, when her son walked out with Miss Norah Dunn generally. She remembered they were also at Brighton with them. One afternoon she was present when Mr. Dunn came home and asked what they had been having to drink, and she said Mrs. Broadhead had had some brandy and soda. Then he begged to see at his wife, and she began to cry. She saw Mr. Dunn take up a hat-box and smash it in his wife's face. She remembered the party on her twenty-fifth marriage day. They kissed all round, and her son kissed Mrs. Dunn; but she never encouraged her son to flirt with Mrs. Dunn. She remembered passing the night at Mrs. Dunn's house after going to Jennings's benefit. In the morning, between eight and nine, Mrs. Dunn knocked at her bed-room door and asked her for a wrap. She got up, took the wrap, and went into Mrs. Dunn's room, and saw that she had just got out of bed. They went downstairs together. Mrs. Dunn said some men had come from Maple's about some furniture. When she went down she saw her son on the sofa. He shortly afterwards came out, and she asked him to have a bath and get towels and soap for him. He was in a dress suit, and said he had slept pretty well. The Duns had always behaved most kindly to her.—Has your husband ever gone by the name of Allan? No.—That was the name of the solicitor to the association before Mr. Graystone.—Has he ever gone by the name of Whiting?—That was his real name; he was a professional singer when she married him, and he went by the name of Wall.

Somebody's Nightshirts.

Mrs. Matilda Winsley, laundress, said she had been in the habit of washing for Mrs. Harcourt. She sorted the clothes so that they should not be mixed up and washed together. Mrs. Harcourt's linen was not marked. She noticed, however, upon one occasion there came a night shirt, handkerchief, and collar marked "R. D." The Judge: How often did these bearing those letters come in Harcourt's washing? It must have been certainly about a dozen times.—Harry Wall, examined by Sir Charles Russell, said he was the manager of the Copyrights Association. His son was employed by him in the business. Young Keys was in the service of Mr. Graystone. For thirty years he had gone by the name of Harry Wall—all—ever since he was in the profession. His wife's professional name was Annie Adams, and she was once engaged at a music hall. He remembered the night of Jennings's benefit, and their returning to Adelaide-road. He and his wife slept in Mrs. Dunn's bed-room. They knew overnight that Maple's men were coming next morning. Between eight and nine in the morning Mrs. Dunn knocked at their bed-room door, and asked for a wrap, and his wife got up, took the wrap, and went downstairs. He remembered when they were at Ramsgate, his son was then paying attention, he thought, to Miss Norah Dunn. One day some bouquets were brought for Mrs. Dunn and another lady, and his son grumbled and got one for Miss Norah, which was so much better than the others, that he had words with him and knocked his hat off into the road, and the bouquet "came to grief." At the party in Mrs. Dunn's house he never flourished a newspaper before Mrs. Dunn and his son because they were behaving improperly. Such a statement was

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Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., October 12th, 1887.

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